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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 101, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1873.

In connection with General Orders No. 70, October 13, 1869, from this office, the following are announced as the present established chaplain posts allowed by law: Forts Monroe, Va.; Warren, Mass.; Wayne, Mich.; Leavenworth, Kas.; Wallace, Kas.; Riley, Kas.; Hays, Kas.; Lyon, C. T.; Union, N. M.; Randall, D. T.; Sully, D. T.; Omaha Barracks, Neb.; Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; Camp Douglas, U. T.; Forts Boise, I. T.; Vancouver, W. T.; Klamath, Oregon; Camp Warner, Oregon; Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Angel Island, Cal.; Camp Halleck, Nev.; Forts Whipple, A. T.; Duncan, Texas; Concho, Texas; Sill, I. T.; Atlanta, Ga.; Wadsworth, D. T.

G. O. No. 104, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1873.

So much of General Orders No. 73, of July 10, 1873, from this office, as prohibits the issue of boots to foot troops is revoked, and the note on page five of said order is so amended as to allow all enlisted men of the Army to receive four pairs of shoes, or one pair of boots and two pairs of shoes per year. In order that the Quartermaster's Department may, with its appropriation, and in the absence of a surplus stock, supply the Army with boots and shoes, the issue or sale to soldiers must be kept strictly within these limits.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending October 20, 1873.

Tuesday, October 14.

LEAVE of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant Henry C. Pratt, adjutant Thirteenth Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Commissary-Sergeant Oliver M. Nichols, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Sullivan, Maine, and will proceed without delay to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

Discharged.—Recruit Thomas Moran, alias John Molden; General Service U. S. Army; Private Thomas B. Robertson, Company B, Sixth Infantry; Private Thomas L. Watson, General Service U. S. Army; Second Class Private Edward Smith, Company C, Battalion of Engineers; Private James Sidwell, Company G, Sixth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, Jr., Fourth Artillery, will report to the Adjutant-General for assignment to temporary recruiting duty in this city.

Wednesday, October 15.

Discharged.—Private Frank E. Kennedy, Company D, Seventh Cavalry; Private Daniel A. Blake, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry; Private Harry Lee, Company H, Fifth Infantry; Second Class Private John Noble, Battalion of Engineers.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon James T. Ghiselin is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Captain H. A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 146, September 19, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended eleven months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond sea.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Thursday, October 16, and on Saturday, October 18, 1873.]

Friday, October 17.

The pay of Second Lieutenant W. L. English, Seventh Infantry, except fifty dollars per month, will be stopped until he renders the accounts and returns due the Subsistence Department for the year 1872, and, upon examination at that office, they are found correct and closed.

Sergeant James Bowen, Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him by Special Orders No. 117, October 12, 1873, from headquarters post of Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, will return to his station at Baton Rouge Barracks without delay.

Discharged.—Private Charles H. Smith, Company E, Fifth Infantry; Sergeant James Mackintosh, General Service U. S. Army; Sergeants Charles H. Sprenger and Richard Williams, General Service, U. S. Army; Private Adam Spicer, Company L, Sixth Cavalry; Recruit Joseph Goldstein, General Mounted Service U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain Owen Hale, Seventh Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Captain De Witt C. Poole, Twenty-second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 173, August 6, 1873, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended five months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Wents C. Miller, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No.

150, October 10, 1873, from headquarters Mounted Recruiting Service, is extended ten days.

Ordnance Sergeant Frederick Sipol is relieved from duty at Fort Harker, Kansas, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

So much of Special Orders No. 299, December 17, 1869, from headquarters of the Army, as relates to Second Lieutenant Forrest H. Hathaway, unattached, is hereby amended to omit the words, "Transportation will not be furnished by the Government, nor will mileage be allowed for travel performed under this order."

Monday, October 20.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willet's Point, New York, on the 24th day of October, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Class Private Joseph Missett, Company C, Battalion of Engineers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The following officers of the Corps of Engineers are detailed for the court: Captains W. R. King and J. C. Post, First Lieutenants B. D. Greene and A. H. Payson, and Second Lieutenants P. M. Price, W. H. Bixby, and H. S. Taber. First Lieutenant James Mercour, judge-advocate.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. W. Larned, Seventh Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 219, October 2, 1873, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended five months.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company I, First Cavalry, from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Camp Halleck, Nev.
Headquarters Sixth Cavalry, from Camp near Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Hays, Kas.
Company F, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Hays, Kas.
Company H, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Lyon, C. T.
Company K, Ninth Cavalry, from Ringgold Barracks, Tex., to Fort Brown, Tex.
Companies B and C, First Artillery, from Fort Pulaski, Ga., to St. Augustine, Fla.
Companies F and H, Second Infantry, from St. Augustine, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga.
Headquarters and Companies C and E, Third Infantry, from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas.
Company C, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Larned, Kas.
Companies A and F, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
Companies B and C, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Fort Wadsworth, D. T.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant J. B. Hickey, Eighth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 95, dated headquarters Department of the Missouri, June 25, 1873, and extended thirty days by Special Orders No. 80, dated headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, September 12, 1873, is hereby further extended sixty days. (S. O. No. 53, October 15.)
2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant John W. Martin, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 170, dated headquarters Department of Texas, September 8, 1873, is hereby extended sixty days. (Ibid.)

1. Upon the request of the officers concerned the following transfers are hereby announced in the Seventh Cavalry: First Lieutenant T. W. Custer, from Company M to Company B; First Lieutenant E. G. Mathey, from Company B to Company M. The transfers to take effect November 1, 1873.

2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain H. French, Seventh Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 149, dated headquarters Department of Dakota, July 9, 1873, is hereby extended sixty days. (S. O. No. 54, October 18.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

The following is a memorandum of orders, circulars, and instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of September, 1873, and not included in our abstract of S. O., W. D.: Captain Lydecker—S. O. N. 105, H. Q. D. of C., August 27, 1873. Member of board of officers to meet at San Francisco, Cal., September 1, for examination of candidates selected for appointment of second lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

First Lieutenant Sears—S. O. No. 113, par. 3, H. Q. C. of E., September 3, 1873. Granted leave of absence for thirty days.

Major Suter—S. O. No. 121, par. 2, H. Q. C. of E., September 16, 1873. Granted leave of absence for thirty days.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—Circular, office C. of E., September 20, 1873. Publishing G. O. No. 93, W. D., A. G. O., September 16, 1873.

Captain Benyard—S. O. No. 124, H. Q. C. of E., September 23, 1873. Ordered to take temporary station at St. Louis, Mo., in case of prevalence of yellow fever at Vicksburg, Miss.

Officers of Engineers and Agents—Circular, office C. of E., September 30, 1873. Certain newspapers placed on the advertising list of the War Department.

Lieutenant Woodruff, of the U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers, who died while attending the sick in Shreveport, La., fell while engaged in as noble duty as any ever

discharged by a soldier on "the tented field." He was engaged during the summer in removing the great Red river raft, which has for a long time obstructed the navigation of that river, and refused to suspend work during the sickly season because he wanted the river made navigable in time for the movement of the cotton crop. On the 10th of September he arrived in Shreveport, without having received any warning of the epidemic that was raging there. He immediately joined the Howard Association, and, although he was not acclimated, devoted himself to the care of the sick. At the end of a week he was attacked by the fever, and after fourteen days of sickness he died, having sacrificed his life in the cause of duty and of humanity.

The story of his self sacrifice is told in the following letter, which we have received for publication:

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, October 13, 1873.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: It has become my duty to report to you the death of Lieutenant Eugene A. Woodruff, of our Corps.

In superintendence of the work assigned him on the Red river raft, it became necessary for him to visit Shreveport, La., to procure needed supplies for his working parties. On his arrival at Shreveport he found the city stricken by a sudden and terrible epidemic, before which all but the bravest fled, leaving the sick suffering and to be cared for by the few gallant souls who dared face the plague.

It was a position to call forth all the generous self-sacrificing impulses of a Christian gentleman and a soldier, and nobly did Woodruff answer to the call. Joining the Howard Association, he took his part in bringing order out of chaos; inspiring others with his own fearless spirit, working good both at the bedside of the sick, and among those who could only be held in the path of duty and charity by a present bright example.

His monthly reports for August were written in a sick-room, the room of a poor and lowly man, whose only hope for aid came from the presence of the good Samaritan.

After one week of devotion to the care of the plague stricken, Woodruff was himself seized with the disease. He was surrounded by devoted friends whose care brought him safely past the turning point, and there was every hope of his recovery. Some indiscretion brought on the fatal relapse, that has deprived the corps of one of its most promising young officers; a great public work of its skillful energetic organizer and director, a host of warm personal friends of one very dear to them, and a widowed mother of an almost idolized son, her mainstay in life.

The people among whom he has labored for the past two years, pay tribute to his memory in grateful earnest words.

"He came among us about two years ago a perfect stranger, sent by his Government to remove the raft in Red river. By his courtesy to our people, stern integrity and unflinching industry and perseverance, he won the esteem of this community and his death is looked upon as a public calamity."

"He died a martyr to the blessed cause of charity, and may his reward be great in the world to come."

He died Tuesday night, September 30, 1873, at Shreveport, La., of yellow fever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. HOWELL,
Capt. of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The following order has been promulgated in his honor:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1873.

General Orders No. 3.

It has become the painful duty of the brigadier-general commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, First Lieutenant Eugene A. Woodruff, who died of yellow fever at Shreveport, La., on Tuesday evening, September 30, 1873.

Although authorized to withdraw from that region on the approach of the sickly season, Lieutenant Woodruff, in his devotion to the public service, remained there; and from the outbreak of the recent epidemic at Shreveport until he was prostrated with the disease was unremitting in his personal exertions for the sick, taking his place as a nurse, and encouraging others by precept and example. His death was the immediate result of a too early attempt, after his apparent recovery, to renew his labors for the care of the sick.

The papers of Shreveport chronicled his death as a public calamity, saying, "He died a blessed martyr to the cause of humanity."

As a testimony of respect for the deceased the officers of the corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier General Humphreys,
JOHN LINCOLN CASEY,
Major of Engineers.

A brief abstract of the report of General Humphreys, chief engineer of the U. S. Army, is given in a despatch to the dailies. As heretofore, an appropriation of \$400,000 is recommended for the East river, New York, including a continuance of the work of removing obstructions at Hell Gate. There are upwards of 300 different items covered by the report. Recommendations are made for all the works already commenced. The estimates will not exceed those of last year. Recommendations are made for the further extension of river and harbor improvements. Very much progress has been made in all the works during the past year.

The importance of appropriations for the fortifications of the Delaware is presented, owing to the ship-building interests on the river. The appropriations asked for the Western lakes are very large. The subject of fortifications and river and harbor improvements generally is earnestly urged upon Congress. Recommendations are made for the continued improvement of the harbors of Washington and Georgetown. At least \$50,000 are asked for the year ending with June, 1875, in addition to the sum already on hand, and if the project of the board of survey be begun, the appropriation should not be less than \$2,000,000.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul.—Leave of absence for thirty days October 14 was granted Captain E. D. Baker, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, with permission to apply through proper channels for an extension of sixty days.

Leave of absence for thirty days October 9 was granted Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. Army.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days October 11 was granted Captain William Thompson, with permission to apply through proper channels for an extension of sixty days.

First Lieutenant E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, October 9 was ordered from Fort Rice to St. Paul, for duty in conducting recruits for his regiment, hence to Fort Abraham Lincoln and Rice.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant F. M. Gibson, by S. O. No. 148, c. s., Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., was extended five days, October 12.

Engineer Corps.—Captain William Ludlow, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, chief engineer of the department, October 11 was ordered to proceed from St. Paul, to Bismarck, D. T., on public business. On completion of his duties, Captain Ludlow will rejoin his proper station.

Fort Totten, D. T., writes a correspondent, October 12, 1873: "I am built on the Devil's Lake, and I think it is a very appropriate locality, judging from the number of fires we have here. For the past three days we have been surrounded by prairie fires; and now as I write the air is dense with smoke, and a large fire is burning towards us from the northwest. For two days every available man in the garrison was out engaged in burning around the post. We have burnt a section about half a mile wide around the garrison. But as if the outside fires were not enough, we had one on Friday afternoon in the garrison. A slab building which was used as a saw-mill for sawing wood for the garrison, accidentally took fire and was entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting of a two-horse sawing machine, saws, etc. Luckily they are putting up a steam mill for sawing wood, which will be ready in a few days, or we would have been badly off this winter. In the meantime the wood is sawed by hand. It is very lively here just now. The cavalry stables (for two companies of the Seventh Cavalry) are about finished, and a small detachment of the cavalry has arrived and are busy getting quarters, etc., ready for their comrades. Company H, of the Twentieth Infantry, are all ready to start for Fort Snelling, Minn., immediately upon the arrival of Company K (same regiment) at this post. With two companies of infantry and two of cavalry at this post, the winter bids fair to be more lively here than in past seasons. The health of the garrison is good, for which we ought to be thankful. GARMER."

The Crow Indians.—A delegation of Crows, composed of nine men and five women, in charge of F. Pease, late agent, with two interpreters, arrived at Washington, October 17. The Washington Chronicle says of them: "On the arrival of the commissioners some twenty of the head men, under their chief, Blackfoot, called to pay their respects to them. They came in singing a song of welcome, after each shook hands with and warmly embraced each commissioner, putting their arms about their necks. In the evening about fifty men and women came to serenade the visitors. They came marching in a double-shuffle step to music, and when in front of our quarters they danced in a circle to the music of a drum and a musical chant of their own. They seemed to enjoy it hugely, and kept it up for three hours. In the meantime the more civilized—the young ladies of the tribe, with their white husbands—had a dance in one of the houses. The girls and women were well dressed; some of them were pretty, and the dancing was as creditable as that in higher circles in the East. The Crows own about six thousand horses. Their last winter's hunt resulted in six or seven thousand buffalo robes, worth to the traders \$650 each, and a large amount of smaller skins."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Cavalry.—The camp of the Sixth Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kas., October 14 was broken up, and the headquarters and companies composing it, except Company D, in temporary camp near River Bend, O. T., where it will remain for some short time longer, were directed to take post at Fort Hays. One of the companies of the Sixth Cavalry in camp near Fort Hays, to be designated by the colonel of the regiment, upon the breaking up of this camp, was ordered to Fort Riley.

Third Infantry.—The two companies of the Third Infantry, with the headquarters of that regiment, which constituted the garrison of Fort Hays, October 14 was ordered to be placed in march, without delay, for Fort Riley, Kas., at which place they will take post. On the arrival of the headquarters and companies of the Third Infantry at Fort Riley, the detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, with the baggage and records pertaining to the regiment, was ordered by rail, to Fort Hays.

A grand invitation ball was given by Company D, Third Infantry, and Company K, Sixth Cavalry, at Camp Supply, I. T., on Wednesday evening, September

24, 1873. The programme included twenty-one dances and a supper, and the floor managers were James M. Smith, John McAllister, Frank Ash.

Payment of Troops.—Major J. B. M. Potter, paymaster, U. S. Army, October 17 was directed to pay the troops stationed at Santa Fe, N. M., and, on completion of this, proceed to Forts Union and Bascom, N. M.; Major A. B. Carey, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Camp Apache, A. T.; Major Frank Bridgman, paymaster, U. S. Army, troops at Forts Craig, Talerosa, McRae, Bayard, Cummings, Selden, and Stanton, N. M.; Major R. A. Kinzie, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Chicago, and, on completion of this, proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major Nicholas Volder, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Leavenworth Arsenal and Fort Leavenworth, Kas. On completion of this payment, he will proceed to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., and Camp Supply, I. T., the stations of the troops along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Granada, C. T.; Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops at Forts Garland and Lyon, Colo., Forts Wallace, Hays, and Riley, Kas., and the stations along the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, C. T., paying the troops stationed at these points to October 31, 1873, making first payments not later than October 31.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days, has been granted Captain H. B. Bristol. This leave to take effect when Captain Bristol's services can best be spared.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of five months, has been granted First Lieutenant J. B. Engle. This leave to take effect as soon after the 1st proximo as Lieutenant Engle can be relieved from his present duties.

Fort Leavenworth.—Par. 1, S. O. No. 154, c. s., from department headquarters, ordering Captain S. T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, to proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, N. M., October 14 was modified to read that Captain Cushing will proceed to Santa Fe via Denver and Pueblo, C. T.

Camp Supply, I. T.—From this post a correspondent writes, October 10, 1873: "Inclosed please find score of a game of base-ball played between the John R. Brooke Base Ball Club, of Camp Supply, I. T., and the Dolly Varden Base Ball Club, of Fort Dodge, Kas., played at the latter place, Friday, October 3, 1873. Despite a cold blustering wind which prevailed there was a large crowd of spectators present, considerable interest being taken in the match, I may say for the championship of Kansas. The betting was in favor of the Brooke club, the Dolly Varden being short of their nitcher the first inning. Keenan's catching, Woodall at first base, and the heavy batting of the Brooke boys enabled them to gain an easy victory. Burke on second base and Dondell in centre field played splendidly; Brady, who was sick, played pluckily in his position, as also did Shuck at short-stop. Cavanagh made a magnificent running catch, the best of the game. Take the game all in all, the players filled their respective positions splendidly, and the game was considered by the spectators to be the finest ever played west of the Missouri. It is a good thing for some of your Eastern clubs that the Brooke club are so isolated from them, or perhaps they would have to look after their laurels. We would like to hear from the Union Club, 'Soger boys' of Fort Leavenworth, Kas."

JOHN R. BROOKE CLUB, OF CAMP SUPPLY, I. T.		DOLLY VARDEN CLUB, OF FORT DODGE, KANSAS.	
	R. O.		R. O.
Cavanagh, F. J.	8	Yelverton, C.	5
Brady, S. B.	4	Cull, F. J.	3
Burke, 2 b.	5	Geseard, 1 b.	1
Woodall, 1 b.	4	Yawman, 2 b.	3
Bond, 1 f.	4	Williams, 3 b.	4
Reman, C.	4	Sherman, S. S.	4
Dondell, C. f.	7	Keenan, C. f.	3
Jennings, P.	5	Lambert, 1 f.	3
Schuck, S. S.	8	Kelley, P.	4
Total	49	Total	28

Scores, Messrs. Briggs and Fischer; Umpire, John Hanby.

Friendship B. B. C.

Time of game, 2 hours and 5 minutes.

Second Cavalry.—Captain James Egan, commanding the cavalry camp near Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, reports that on the 13th of September he proceeded to Fort Fetterman with one officer and seventy-two men, and on his return to Fort Laramie on the 17th, found a fresh Indian trail on the road known as Fetterman, cut off to Cheyenne. Following the trail, he came upon a party of Indians numbering ten or fifteen at noon the next day, and surprised the party in camp on the North Laramie, about twenty miles above its mouth, and recovered eighteen head of horses, mules, and ponies, nine saddles, two rifles, ammunition, and their blankets and war outfit. Had he known the Indians were hostile, he could have killed the last one, but under existing orders he could not attack until he was assured they were not a friendly hunting party, such parties having a perfect right to hunt south of the Platte. The stock stolen by the Indians was returned to the owners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, medical director of the department, October 14 was ordered to Fort Fred. Steele, Fort Bridger, and Camp Douglass on duty connected with the Medical Department.

Judge-Advocate's Department.—Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Major H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, October 14.

Ninth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension, to include June 1, 1874, was Oct. 14 granted Second Lieutenant J. H. Smallwood. Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant W. F. Norris, at the same time.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to

apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of thirty days, was granted First Lieutenant William B. Pease, October 11.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, October 17 was granted Second Lieutenant J. McB. Stempel. Second Lieutenant William Abbot at the same time was relieved from the duty assigned him in par. 5, S. O. No. 159, c. s., from department headquarters, and First Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall, Second Cavalry, detailed in his stead. Lieutenant-Colonel Luther P. Bradley, Ninth Infantry, was also relieved from his present duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and assigned to duty at Fort Fred Steele, to which post he was ordered to proceed in time to relieve Colonel P. R. DeTroband, Thirteenth Infantry, by the 26th instant, in command of that post and the District of the Green river.

Fourth Infantry.—Major Alex. Chambers, Fourth Infantry, October 11 was relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, and assigned to duty at Fort Fetterman. He was ordered to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Grover, Third Cavalry, by October 20.

Second Cavalry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Neb., October 10, for the trial of First Lieutenant James T. Peale, Second Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court; Colonel P. R. DeTroband, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonels Cuvier Grover, Third Cavalry; George A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry; Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Captains William H. Jordan, John D. Devin, Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry. Captain Frederick E. Trotter, Fourteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Major E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, October 17 was relieved from duty at Omaha Barracks, and ordered to Camp Brown, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry, in command of the District of the Wind river.

Target Practice.—From and after the first day of November, 1873, soldiers of the first-class, at target practice, will fire habitually from the shoulder, and at a distance of three hundred yards, the men taking that position which suits them best. The target will be seventy-two by forty-four inches, and measurements to determine the "average distance of hits from the centre," and "distance of best shot from centre" will be taken from the centre of the bull's-eye to the centre of the bullet hole.

Eighth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant P. H. Ray, October 10.

Deserters.—Hereafter whenever any soldier deserts from any post in the department, the post commander is directed to telegraph the fact to the commanders of the nearest military stations on the railroad, east and west, together with a brief description of the man. They will also telegraph the same information to operators of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who may be on the probable line of travel of the deserter. Superintendent Sickels, of the Union Pacific Railroad, has ordered all the operators and conductors along the line of the road to give information to military posts, en route, of deserters attempting to travel on trains. In such cases, the post commanders notified, will cause the cars to be boarded by an officer, and have the deserters arrested. Post commanders are directed in orders to report to department headquarters the names of officers and men who may be especially successful in the arrest of deserters, in order that they may be held in remembrance when favors can be extended to them.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Union, N. M.—We find the following items in the number for October 10, of the Regimental Flag, published twice a month at this post: An immense cyclone was seen about two miles north of this post, on the 30th ultimo. Companies L and M, Eighth Cavalry, have gone east for their health. When last heard from were at Camp Supply, I. T. A private correspondent from Fort Garland, Col., informs us that the surveying party which left there about a month ago with a detachment of Company D, Fifteenth Infantry, under command of Lieutenant DeLaney, have returned, and bring sad news with them. A soldier by the name of Dedrick shot and killed two comrades, Burman and Sanderson, and wounded several more, he shot at nine men in all. He gives no reason for his actions, except that he liked to see them die. Dedrick was turned over to the civil authorities of Lake county, for trial. Special Orders No. 97, headquarters District of New Mexico, orders the Summer Camp of the Eighth Cavalry, near Fort Bascom, to be broken up, and the troops to proceed to Union so as to arrive on or before the 20th inst. Lieutenant Rogers, one sergeant, one corporal, and ten men of Company L, will remain in charge of the old post. The following constitutes the regular garrison, present at this post: Regimental headquarters, N. C. S., and band, Eighth Cavalry; Company C, Fifteenth Infantry. Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, commanding post; First Lieutenant John H. Mahnken, adjutant, Eighth Cavalry; Captain Gilbert C. Smith, A. Q. M. U. S. A.; Captain Peter Moffatt, A. S. U. S. Army; Chaplain David W. Eakins, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John W. Eckles, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding Company C; Second Lieutenant George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry, on duty at post. The Apaches have left their reservation, at Fort Stanton. Major Price, is down there after them, so they had better look out. The express box of the coach coming south, on the 30th, was robbed at Rayado, by the stock tender at that place. There was nothing in the box except some crude chains, and about two dollars in money, which was recovered. The Cheyennes are again on the steal. They are now reported as being on the Dry Cimarron, Company B, Eighth Cavalry, under command of Captain William McCleave, are after them. They will find the Captain and his company are not children, should he overtake them. Private Adam Stahl, Com-

pany L, Eighth Cavalry, orderly for General Gregg, at Santa Fe, hung himself in the guard house at that place, on the morning of the 1st ult. He was buried the same day, with military honors. The most pleasurable event of the season took place on Tuesday, the 23d ultimo. Some time previous, the ladies of the depot and post conceived the idea of a picnic, and at once commenced making the necessary preparations, which were carried out in all their details, with the greatest success, furnishing a vast amount of pleasure, and good time generally to all who participated.

The Paymaster.—Major William P. Gould, paymaster, U. S. Army, October 6 was instructed by the chief paymaster of the department, to proceed from Fort Stockton to Fort Concho and McKavett.

Cavalry Board.—The board of officers for the purchase of cavalry horses, which was convened in San Antonio, Texas, on the 25th ult, October 7 was ordered to Dallas, Texas, and such other places in that vicinity as may be found necessary in the execution of its duties.

Sixth Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. H. Neill October 7 was ordered to Fort Sill, Richardson, Griffin, Concho, and McKavett, under special instructions which will be given him by the department commander. On the completion of this duty, will report in person at department headquarters.

Fort Clark.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Texas, October 13. Detail for the court: Captains N. B. McLoughlin, Fourth Cavalry; Jesse A. P. Hampson, Tenth Infantry; Eugene B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Andrew Geddes, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Jonathan B. Hanson, Tenth Infantry; Charles L. Hudson, Dominick Lynch, Jr., Fourth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Joel T. Kirkman, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Par. 2, S. F. O. No. 4, c. s., from department headquarters, directing Captain J. W. Closs, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to report to Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, for such duty with his mounted company as the colonel may assign him, was rescinded, October 9.

Second Lieutenant Edgar S. Beacom October 1 was ordered to Fort Duncan, for assignment to a company.

Ninth Cavalry.—Company K, Ninth Cavalry, on temporary duty at Fort Brown, October 9 was assigned to duty as a portion of the permanent garrison of that post.

Eleventh Infantry.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Griffin, Texas, September 15, 1873, of which Colonel H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry, is president, and First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, adjutant, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate; First Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh Infantry, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty of the charge, "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications allege that the accused, while approaching Captain Lynde Catlin, Eleventh Infantry, in crossing the parade ground, call out to him, "The statement contained in your letter is a falsehood;" which letter was an official one, and addressed to him, the said Lieutenant Whitney, as post adjutant, and which letter had not then been shown to, or read by, Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, the commanding officer of the post; and did accept and speak to the said Captain Lynde Catlin, Eleventh Infantry, in a disrespectful and insulting manner, reiterating the above words, or words to the same effect, and after leaving Captain Catlin, did continue his remarks in a loud tone of voice. All this at Fort Griffin, Texas, on or about May 5, 1873. Sentence—"To be reprimanded in General Orders by the department commander." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved in this case by Brigadier-General Augur, who says: "Lieutenant Whitney's long experience in the service should have taught him that all officers, particularly those holding the responsible position of adjutant, should set the example of controlling their tempers, and should seek redress for grievances, real or supposed, according to law and regulations, and not by taking the matter into their own hands. A reflection must also convince him of the impropriety of hastily designating a statement made by another officer, based on a misconception, however erroneous or irritating, as a 'falsehood.' Officers should not fail to bear constantly in mind the provisions of par. 254, Revised Army Regulations, in which courtesy among military men is declared to be indispensable to discipline, and respect to superiors is enjoined on all occasions, and not confined to obedience on duty. In animadverting on the conduct of Lieutenant Whitney, the general commanding does not desire to be considered as approving that part of the letter of Captain Catlin which called forth the offensive remarks. Lieutenant Whitney will be released from arrest and will resume his sword."

The Indians.—A despatch from Parsons, Kas., October 17, 1873, says: Much excitement exists in the Cherokee Nation, owing to the arrest of Sat Beck by the Cherokee authorities for acting as one of the United States Marshal's posse in the notorious Goring Shake affray. It is believed to be their intention to murder Beck, in order to intimidate all others from responding to the call of the United States Marshal for the arrest of desperadoes in the Indian country. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has returned to Washington from Fort Sill, whither he went to take part in the transfer of Santanta and Big Tree by Governor Davis, of Texas, to their own people, the Kiowas, on such conditions as promise good results. The Commissioner says the delight of the Indians on the restoration of their chiefs was expressed in extravagant actions, including the hugging of the Governor, whom they now look upon as among their best friends. In consideration of the favor, they say they will rigidly comply with the terms of the release. The Commissioner made a demand of the Camanches, the neighbors of the Kiowas, to deliver up five of the Camanches who had been raiding in Texas. The chiefs to this demurred, saying that to arrest them would occasion serious if not armed resistance in the tribe. They also objected to pointing out the men, in order that they might be arrested by United States troops, saying this would be the same, in effect, as if the Camanche chiefs themselves had made the arrest. The Commis-

sioner then reminded them of their treaty obligations to do such things as that which he now required, and warned them that he would give them thirty days to reconsider the matter. If they, at the expiration of that time, continue to refuse, he would withhold from them the rations and other supplies stipulated in the treaty, which they had broken. Soon after this threat, the chiefs said they would deliver to the Government five other Indians of their tribe who are now raiding in Texas. To this the Commissioner made no objection, and the chiefs furnished scouts to accompany the detachment of troops in pursuit of the raiders.

Tenth Infantry.—Record of a match-game of baseball between the Sellers Base-Ball Club, of Company D, Tenth Infantry, and a picked nine of the Capitol and Olympic Clubs, of Austin. Game played October 3, 1873, at Austin, Texas:

SELLERS.		R.	O.	PICTED NINE.		R.	O.			
Whiting, p.	1	0	1	Brush, c.	3	2				
Kegelmeyer, c. f.	3	5	5	Bradstreet, p.	3	2				
O'Neill, r. f.	3	6	6	Williams, l. b.	3	4				
McGowan, 3 b.	4	4	4	Sheehan, 2 b.	2	4				
Prager, 2 b.	3	3	3	Hayne, 3 b.	1	4				
Rookstool, s. s.	3	3	3	Brannan, s. s.	3	0				
Schmitt, l. f.	3	3	3	Hatchkins, i. f.	1	6				
Yolan, l. b.	3	3	3	Cook, c. l.	1	4				
Cuthbert, c.	4	3	3	Worthington, r. f.	1	1				
Total.....		35	27	Total.....		18	27			
Innings.....		1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Sellers.....		4	2	4	0	6	3	3	0	35
Picked Nine.....		2	0	2	4	2	1	7	0	18
Scorer, John McGrath; Umpire, John Hooten.										
Time of game, 2 hours and 20 minut. s.										

Scorer, John McGrath; Umpire, John Hooten.
Time of game, 2 hours and 20 minutes.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headqrs, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, Mississippi City, Miss.

Holly Springs.—Major Henry C. Hodges, Q. M., U. S. Army, October 8 was announced as chief quartermaster of this department and ordered to New Orleans, La., relieving Major A. Beckwith, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army.

The leave of absence granted Major William H. Johnston, paymaster, U. S. Army, by S. O. No. 152, c. s., from department headquarters, was extended ten days, October 13.

Mississippi City.—Leave of absence for thirty days October 11 was granted Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, to take effect before that officer joins his station at Mississippi City, Miss.

First Artillery.—In reference to an officer of this regiment, the Pensacola (Fla.) *Republican* says: "The most praiseworthy act that we have learned of, is that of Lieutenant James L. Sherman, in command of one of the companies at Barrancas, Fla. He had been relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and was about taking his departure on detached duty, but on learning that the fever had broken out, he at once resolved to remain by his men through the crisis."

To a correspondent who writes from "Camp Brannan, Santa Rosa Island, October 17, 1873," we are indebted for the following particulars of the ravages of the yellow fever in that vicinity: "The city of Pensacola, Florida, nine miles from this place, has been infected with yellow fever ever since that ill-fated ship—*Golden Dream*—(an appropriate name, debaring the dreaming portion) dropped anchor in this harbor last June. The ship was well ballasted with the germs of the disease, which the Board of Health (a misnomer in this instance, for I am told there is not a doctor on it, besides its members, being strong admirers of Shakespeare, believe in "casting physic to the dogs") failed to dispel. The formula of a quarantine (a farical one in this instance) was gone through with, but the fumigating and disinfecting processes were inefficiently conducted. As a consequence the disease broke out in the city, a few cases at first, with an occasional death, till finally it spread all over the city and became epidemic. The local papers, desiring to cloak the affair, that their trade might not be crippled, called these cases "bilious attacks," "measles," "whooping cough," "old age," and the like; but we people at Fort Barrancas and the navy-yard, after a council of war, became convinced that "our pork didn't bite that way," and that as a city of only five thousand inhabitants, inflicted with a daily sick report of twenty or thirty cases (probably more than this existed), with a mortality daily of 25 per cent. on an average, meant something besides "old age;" in other words, we became convinced that it was "Jaundice John" himself, and that prompt action on our part was necessary. The commandant at the navy-yard, Commodore Woolsey, son of Commodore Woolsey of 1812 fame, at once quarantined Pensacola from the navy-yard and the adjoining hamlets of Warrington and Woolsey, and caused a marine picket to be established at the "Big Bayou Bridge," with orders to permit no one to cross this way without a pass from him. The quarantine has been a success in staying the disease from among us until the 25th of September, when, following the introduction of an infected barrel of potatoes (in to the hospital), landed at Warrington by a New Orleans steamer by permission of the naval authorities, our post-surgeon on that morning startled us all with the diagnosis of three cases then under treatment, which he pronounced none other than yellow fever. Our post-commander, Brevet Major-General John M. Brannan, U. S. A., has by the way had to fight troops with yellow fever before, and consequently, being a veteran in this warfare, was not at a loss to know what to do. An isolation of the command was at once determined upon and carried into immediate execution. Companies A, F, and L, First Artillery, composing the garrison here, and commanded respectively by Lieutenants Capron, Andrus, and Sherman (the latter, *en passant*, is a volunteer in this emergency, being under orders to proceed to Charleston to join Light Battery K, Fifth Artillery; but preferring to face the music with the troops under his command rather than leave them without a commissioned officer, he remains with them—a laudable spirit, but one which raises the tariff on a life policy) moved over to Santa Rosa Island and pitched

tents, naming the encampment Camp Brannan, in honor of Brevet Major-General John M. Brannan, our post-commandant, to whom we feel indebted for our present exemption from the scourge. Only a sufficient number of men were left at Barrancas to perform the duties of attendants in hospitals and care for the public property. There have been thus far eleven cases of the fever at the post, and three deaths. The papers at Pensacola within the past few days have gracefully admitted that five hundred cases of the fever had been reported during the sickly season, with a mortality of one hundred—a little multiplying of these figures would approximate nearer to the truth—and all the result of gross negligence on the part of an inefficient board of health. The disease still exists, with four or five deaths a week. It has nearly spent itself for the want of unacclimated subjects. The fact of the matter is, this yellow fever subject should be brought before Congress, and a law passed establishing a Government quarantine for the yellow fever belt, from the 1st of May till the 31st of December in each year, and take the business entirely from the hands of the civil authorities, who in this vicinity should all be indicted for manslaughter in the first degree.

"SORDNA."

Nineteenth Infantry.—In General Orders No. 60, issued from the headquarters of this regiment, temporarily in camp at Mississippi City, Miss., October 10, 1873, the announcement is made of the death of an officer of this regiment, whose obituary we published last week: The regimental commander is pained to announce the death of First Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, adjutant Nineteenth Infantry, at Denver, Colo., on the 7th inst. Lieutenant Fredberg was a soldier from his youth. Educated in the Military School at Copenhagen, he saw service as an officer in the Danish army, participating in the first Schleswig-Holstein war, where he was wounded. Being in this country at the breaking out of the late war, he was among the first to volunteer, joining the First New York Volunteers in April, 1861, as a second lieutenant. As a member of that organization he participated in the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac up to the battle of Chancellorsville, when he was mustered out, with the rank of captain, the term of his regiment having expired. Returning to the service soon after, as a captain in the U. S. C. Troops, he was attached as A. A. A.-G. on the staff of the general commanding the "Military Division of the West Mississippi." In this position his abilities as a staff-officer soon won for him the promotion to major and assistant adjutant-general. In that capacity he was retained upon the staff of the late General Canby until the close of the war. For his distinguished services and gallant conduct in the field, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. February 23, 1866, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry at the solicitation of General Canby, then colonel of the regiment. Promoted first lieutenant to rank from the same date, he joined his regiment, serving in Arkansas, and continued on duty with it until the organization of the District of Arkansas in 1867, when he was detached as A. A. L.-G. upon the staff of Brevet Major-General C. H. Smith, commanding. He continued in that capacity, with great credit and fidelity until the consolidation of the infantry in 1869. May 14, 1870, he was appointed regimental adjutant, which position he held at the time of his death. While an officer of the First New York Volunteers, he received a severe wound in battle, which laid the foundation of the disease which has terminated so fatally. Throughout his long and varied career as an officer, his record was without a blemish; and in the faithful and strictly conscientious discharge of every duty, Lieutenant Fredberg had no superior. Out of respect to his memory officers are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Captain H. E. Stansbury.

GEO. H. COOK,
2d Lieut. 19th Infantry, Act'g Reg'l Adjut.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.

New York City.—Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, October 21 was announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at the headquarters Department of the East for the week ending October 21, 1873: First Lieutenant H. H. Ketchum, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers; Captain Samuel Olverson, Fifth Infantry; Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Major A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Wm. Dickinson, U. S. Army; Lieutenant George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; Colonel John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry; Major Henry Goodfellow, judge advocate.

The Recruiting Depot at Governor's Island.—On Saturday last, the *Herald* reports, an informal visit was paid to Major Roy, Sixth Infantry, commander at Governor's Island, by a select party of gentlemen of this city, among whom were Brigadier-General Thomas Sweeney, U. S. Army; Major-General Charles K. Graham, engineer of the Department of Docks; General Mansfield Lovell, the Department of Docks; General Fort Wadsworth, Colonel McNally, U. S. Army, of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and other gentlemen. The party left the wharf at Whitehall slip in the island steam yacht Governor's Island at noon, and first proceeded on a flying trip of salutation around the French frigate *Magicienne* and the United States sloop-of-war *Frolic*, both of which vessels were lying in the stream off the Battery. The yacht was then headed for Governor's Island pier, where the party landed and proceeded to the residence of the commandant. After a brief interchange of courtesies the various objects of local and scientific interest on the island were visited; by a rather curious coincidence the first place examined being the cemetery where rest the remains of Colonel Joseph Plympton, late colonel of the Seventh Infantry and father-in-law of General Lovell.

Colonel Plympton served with distinction as an officer in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war, and died at Staten Island in 1860. Close to the cemetery gate is a neat white marble slab erected to the memory of Sergeant Charles Henke, a native of Denmark, who died in 1872, at the age of seventy-eight, fifty years of which time had been spent in service in the Army of the United States. Further on in this little necropolis of warriors are two grave stones, side by side, one of which records the death of Sergeant C. Hooker, in 1861, at the age of sixty-four years. The adjoining slab bears the memorial inscription of Samuel C. Hooker, son of Sergeant C. Hooker, who was born on Governor's Island in 1844, and killed in action at Deserted House, Blackwater, Va., in January, 1863. Another obelisk is commemorative of the public service and death of Samuel L. Russell, captain Second Infantry, who was killed by the Seminole Indians in February, 1839, while leading his company in action on the Miami river, Fla. After leaving the cemetery the party, by this time reinforced by Surgeon Milhau and some other gentlemen, inspected the uncompleted water battery on the westerly face of the island and the barrack quarters and batteries of Castle Williams, the circular fort on the northwest angle of the island, opposite Castle Gardea, now chiefly serviceable as a barracks, place of confinement for prisoners, and is also useful for the firing of salutes. Fort Columbus was visited, and examined with considerable interest. Generals Lovell and Sweeney took no little interest in pointing out the quarters they occupied in the enclosure of the fortress about twenty years ago, when stationed here. The ordnance yard is to the east of the fort and contains a large amount of old armament, among which are some of the old brass dogs of war that barked victoriously over the fields of Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Churubusco, Contreras, and Molino del Rey. Crossing the parade ground toward the South Battery, a bastion mounting nine guns and commanding Buttermilk Channel (and the Atlantic Basin!), the party passed Duncan's famous battery, bronzed and scarred by sun and service in Mexico, and still looking as though they would respond with vigor if called on for another brush. After examining the hospital quarters, chapel and barracks, and the progress of construction of the sea wall on the south side, half an hour was spent in witnessing the evolutions of the garrison in detachment drill, under command of the drill sergeants. Their efficiency was worthy of commendation, but the noticeable features of the parade was the fine physique of the men, who, if those on drill yesterday are fair average specimens, are much superior to the rank and file of the best European regiments of the line. One of the cottages on the south side of the island is occupied by Lieutenant Moore, a soldier who has served sixty-one years in the Army of the United States. He entered as a drummer or fifer, and became file major. At the close of over half a century of service the Government raised him to the rank of a second lieutenant and placed him on the retired list. He is now surrounded by a family of children and grand-children, and awaits patiently the last tattoo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Third Artillery.—The leave of absence granted Captain R. N. Scott, Third Artillery, in S. O. No. 33, c. s., headquarters Fort Ontario, N. Y., October 14 was extended five days.

Camp Chase.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, chief quartermaster of the department, October 14 was ordered to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, on public business; on completion of which he will return to his station in Detroit.

First Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., October 11. The following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel; Captains R. H. Offley, Fergus Walker, George S. Gallupe; First Lieutenants D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, H. R. Jones, Allen Smith. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, judge-advocate of the court.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at these headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, October 7: Major A. W. Ward, Third Cavalry; Captain S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry; First Lieutenants Bernard Reilly, Fifth Cavalry; Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant P. T. Broderick, Twenty-third Infantry; A. A. Surgeon A. F. Steigers, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

First Cavalry.—Company I, First Cavalry, Captain C. C. Carr, at Benicia Barracks, Cal., October 8 was ordered to Camp Halleck, Nev., and take station at that post.

Camp Halleck.—The leave of absence granted Chaplain Dudley Chase, U. S. Army, in S. O. No. 60, c. s., from headquarters Camp Halleck, Nev., was extended three days, October 11.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

The Remnants of the Modocs.—The remnants of the Modoc tribe reached Yreka October 17, under the escort of Captain Hasbrouck, with a company of artillery, en route for Wyoming Territory. About thirty wagons were used for their transportation. The delegation of five Pima and Mariposa Indians from Arizona arrived at San Francisco, October 17, en route for Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, headquarters Prescott, A. T.

Fifth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for ten days October 2 was granted Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Saranac, flag-ship of the North Pacific station, sailed from the Navy-yard Mare Island for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on October 7.

THE French war steamer *D'Eataing* arrived at New York, October 18, and anchored off the Battery. She mounts four guns, and has a crew of eighty-seven officers and men.

THE Ponchatou, in going down to the Battery from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on the 23d inst., ran aground on the sand spit off Governor's Island. She was steering clear of another vessel at the time. No serious damages were sustained.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch, October 15, 1873, reports that the steamer *Tuscarora* has arrived at Victoria for coal. She has commenced soundings for the cable to Japan and Port Flattery. The sounding apparatus works admirably and operations will soon be resumed.

NAVAL Constructors Lenthall and Hanscom and Assistant Naval Constructor W. L. Mintoyne, on October 23, examined the torpedo-boat building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They pronounced the workmanship excellent. The boat, though entirely iron, has been built by ship carpenters under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Parcells, Crandall, and Marvin. She is nearly ready for her engines, and will be launched some time next month for the purpose of having them placed in her. It is thought she will not be ready for trial before early next spring.

REAR-ADMIRAL Case, in a letter dated September 27, 1873, at Barcelona, Spain, announces the death of Lieutenant Godfrey M. Hunter, on board the *Wabash*, on the 26th of September, and remarks: "Lieutenant Hunter was a very promising young officer, very attentive to his duties, and was much loved and thought of by his messmates and shipmates. He will be buried in the Protestant cemetery at this place with all the honors due his rank." Lieutenant Hunter entered the service on the 25th of September, 1861, and was promoted ensign from the 1st of December, 1866; master from the 12th of March, 1868, and lieutenant from the 26th of March, 1869. He was the son of William Hunter, Assistant Secretary of State.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bahia, Brazil, September 29, says the U. S. flagship *Lancaster*, Rear-Admiral W. R. Taylor, arrived there on September 16, eighteen days from Rio. All well. The *Lancaster* there met the British corvette *Challenger*, Captain Nares, on a scientific voyage around the world. A pleasant exchange of civilities took place between the officers of the two ships, and a theatrical performance was given on board the *Lancaster* for their entertainment. An interesting opportunity was given to the *Lancaster's* officers to inspect the various and novel apparatus with which the *Challenger* is supplied for scientific researches, as well as the results of their labors up to the present in the way of charts of soundings and temperatures, specimens of natural history, and photographs. She left Bahia September 25 for the Cape of Good Hope, and from there would proceed to the Antarctic ice barrier. The *Lancaster* assisted in getting the British steamer *Cotopaxi* afloat on the 26th and 27th, took her passengers, mails, and treasure to Bahia, and would sail for Rio probably on the 30th. The *Ticonderoga*, now on the way to Rio from Buenos Ayres, will probably start for home the first of December, her cruise of three years being up.

THE following is a list of the officers of the U. S. flagship *Pensacola*, a number of changes having taken place since the last publication of the list: Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, commanding the South Pacific station; Captain Aaron K. Hughes, chief of staff South Pacific station; Lieutenant-Commander Allen D. Brown, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Davis, Jr., navigator; Lieutenant Benjamin F. Tilley, flag lieutenant; Lieutenants Timothy A. Lyons, Charles P. Shaw, J. Forsyth Meigs, T. B. M. Mason, Duncan Kennedy, Boutelle Noyes, John C. Irvine, Midshipman Robert H. McLean, aide to commander-in-chief; Midshipmen Rogers H. Galt, Milton K. Schwenk, Charles R. Miles, John M. Robinson, aide to chief of staff; Assistant Surgeons, Paul Fitzsimmons, Nelson M. Feribee; Fleet Paymaster, Thomas T. Caswell; Fleet Engineer, George R. Johnson; First Assistant Engineer, Charles J. MacConnell; Second Assistant Engineer, Frank M. Ashton; Captain of Marines, Clement D. Hebb; Lieutenant of Marines, James D'Hervilly; Admiral's Clerk, Julius Solger; Pay Clerk; John G. Saukey; Boatswain, William G. Tompkins; Gunner, Cornelius Dugan; Carpenter, William D. Toy; Sailmaker, Joseph Wilson. A force of 185 men of the *Pensacola's* crew were sent ashore at Panama, on the 23d of September, under command of Captain A. K. Hughes, to protect American interests, and were still ashore, October 6. The *Pensacola* and *Benicia* were at Panama on that date.

A DESPATCH from the U. S. steamer *Tigress*, at St John's, Newfoundland, October 16, to the *Tribune*, is as follows: "We arrived at this place to-day. Precisely a month ago we sailed from Niantik, Cumberland Inlet, intending to proceed to Ivigtut in order to obtain a supply of coal. We were eleven days on the voyage to Ivigtut, during which time we had heavy gales and much ice, as the season was closing. The Kryolith Company was very kind, giving us two hundred tons of coal. At Ivigtut we had heavy gales, which caused us to part the chain cable. There was much snow and ice at Ivigtut when we left there on October 4. On the following day we had a gale, and on the 6th we had a hurricane. The ship labored heavily, shipping seas of water. The storm moderated on the 7th, when we stood on in pursuit of steam whalers. The season closed on the 8th, on account of the abundance of ice. The ice masters advised us to re-

turn, as the early season probably compelled the whalers to go home, and there would be great risk in going further north. At 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th we steered for St. John's, keeping in the track of the steam whalers. There was a heavy gale blowing from the north at the time of starting southward. The crew and officers were much reduced by exposure and bad weather, but fortunately we had no deaths. The boilers are in a bad condition, and the sails much damaged. After undergoing repairs here, we will set sail again in about ten days, so as to arrive at New York about the 4th of November."

ACCOUNTS of the latest revolution in the United States of Colombia, and this time happening at Panama, Isthmus of Darien, are given in the *Panama Star and Herald* of Oct. 6, 1873. The hostilities commenced on Sept. 24, the rebels attacking the government outposts unsuccessfully. "On the previous day (Sept. 23)," says the *Star and Herald*, "Rear-Admiral Almy, seeing the unprotected condition of foreign property on shore in case of an outbreak, decided to land a force on his own responsibility, and notified Dr. Long, the United States Consul, that he would do so before dark, as the low water and dangerous landing would jeopardize his men were he called on to do so during the night. About 6 P. M. a force of one hundred and six men, under command of Captain Hughes, were landed at the railroad depot with two howitzers, and relieved the squad of fifteen or twenty national troops there stationed, who immediately returned to town to reinforce their comrades. The United States forces are still at the station, and have some five hundred native women and children under protection, besides the immensely valuable property of the transit. Their services have not yet been needed in the city proper. The decided action of Admiral Almy in this matter has proved to be well timed, and does great credit to his judgment, as with the presence of his men on shore, all classes feel more secure, and all danger of possible outrages in case of the success of the invading party is forgotten. Of the existing disgraceful condition of political affairs on the Isthmus, we have already so freely expressed ourselves that comment is now unnecessary. That a United States force has been landed on the Isthmus twice within four months to protect the inter-oceanic transit, because the national forces here were not capable of doing so, is anything but creditable to the dignity of Colombia." On the evening of September 23 a guard of men were sent out on the railroad line by the government to intercept the trains from Aspinwall, to arrive the following day, which was accordingly done. The train was stopped, inspected, and allowed to pass on. Arriving at Panama the outrage was reported to Captain A. R. Hughes, U. S. N., fleet-captain of the South Pacific station, in possession of the transit property, who immediately sent out a sufficient force to protect all future trains and to summarily dispose of any men the government or the rebels might send to interrupt the transit. This force met the afternoon train at Mamei and brought it safely to town; otherwise Mr. R. C. Crompton, the British Consul at Aspinwall, would have been obliged to ask a guard from the United States steamer *Wyoming*, which had arrived at Aspinwall the same morning, to protect the South Pacific mails, which were being sent over. Mr. Crompton embarked on the railroad in person with his mails, and was met by the United States marines at Mamei, and escorted to Panama, arriving in time to connect with the South steamer, otherwise the mails, some thirty odd sacks, apart from the danger to which they would be exposed, would have had to lay over there for a week. On complaint being made to the government of this outrage on the transit, the President requested that his guard should be allowed to return on the afternoon train, but Captain Hughes, who evidently understood his position and his business, refused to allow any force, either of the government or the rebels, to be brought into the depot while the presence of American forces on shore was necessary. He having, under orders of Admiral Almy, landed and taken possession of the transit property, could not permit the interference of any local authority, but would maintain an entirely neutral and determined position. On the morning of September 25 a reply from Admiral Almy to the request of the government that he would land one hundred men, to be quartered in the Cathedral Plaza, for the protection of the city, was received, refusing to comply with the request. He would only land men for the protection of the transit. His force ashore for that purpose has already been augmented to one hundred and sixty men. At the same time Admiral Almy very humanely offers on board the United States steamers *Pensacola* and *Benicia* an asylum to all American citizens who wish it. On September 24 the government requested in writing of the United States consul, Dr. Long, that one hundred more men from the *Pensacola* and *Benicia* be landed and take up their quarters in the Cabildo for the protection of the city, but owing to delay in getting off the dispatch, there was not time before dark for the Admiral to act in the matter. Additional force or reinforcement had, however, been landed during the afternoon at the railroad station. At 11 A. M. on the 25th the United States force at the railroad station was augmented to one hundred and eighty-five men, under command of Lieutenant-Commander Allan D. Brown. On September 26 the U. S. steamer *Benicia* hauled in close to shore, and Admiral Almy sent a further force of about sixty men on shore for the protection of the city. Thus matters stood at noon of the 27th. Up to the morning of October 6 the United States forces still retained possession of the transit and kept it uninterrupted from ocean to ocean. The forces stationed in the city proper returned to their ships by order of the Admiral on the 4th. He considering their presence in the city not urgently needed, and being short of men, could not well afford to have so many on shore at once. Speaking of the United States troops that were landed on the Isthmus, the *Star* says: "They have been characterized by their extreme order and prudent conduct. We don't expect Jack on shore to behave with the rigid etiquette of the soldier. A run on shore for the latter is not

much of a novelty. For the sailor, shut up on board of ship for months at a time, once on land almost any amount of devil-may-care effervescence is excusable. In this case the sailors, in view of the melancholy sight of a fratricidal contest, have stuck to their discipline. The officers, on the other hand, while neglecting in nothing a vigilant performance of their duties, have, by due courtesy, respected the national sensibilities in the social intercourse with which they may have been brought into contact."

THE Navy Department has received despatches from Rear-Admiral Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic station, dated Bahia, Brazil, September 27. On his arrival, accompanied by his staff and the United States Consul, he called on the President of the province of Bahia, and the President afterward visited the ship, attended by a large staff, consisting of the principal officials in authority there. The Admiral, having received information that the British mail packet *Cotopaxi* was ashore about fifteen miles from Bahia, proceeded at once to her assistance, and during the night received on board one hundred and thirty-four passengers, with their luggage, and about \$250,000 in treasure. The ship was afterwards got afloat and arrived at Bahia. The Admiral says some fever prevailed there, but the health of the men throughout his own command was excellent. The *Ticonderoga* was to sail for St. Catharines and Rio de Janeiro on the 17th of September. That vessel visited Buenos Ayres, where she remained twelve days. On the day prior to her arrival there an attempt was made to assassinate President Sarmiento. Captain Badger, in company with our minister, General White, called on the President to congratulate him on his escape. President Sarmiento, with some members of his cabinet, made a visit to the *Ticonderoga*, and was received with the customary honors. The *Wasp* has gone up the river, and has orders to convey General White to Asuncion, should he desire to go there. That vessel is now in good condition.

THE examination of the *Polaris* crew having been finished, Secretary Robeson will prepare his own report on the subject, and submit it to the President before giving it to the public. The principal interest centres in the statements of Captain Buddington and Dr. Bessel. That of Buddington is unimportant, keeping his statement on the line of defence all the way through. Three days were devoted to the examination of Dr. Bessel. The main thing attempted was to dispose of the story of Captain Hall having died a violent death. To this end Surgeon-General Barnes, of the Army, and Surgeon General Beale, of the Navy, were present while Dr. Bessel carefully narrated everything respecting Captain Hall's sickness and death. He first gave a diagnosis of the case, his treatment, the symptoms and the result, which, he believed professionally, was apoplexy. The treatment pursued by Dr. Bessels was approved of by Drs. Barnes and Beale, who were of the opinion also that Captain Hall's death was apoplectic. This disposes of the matter of Captain Hall's death, as far as the party now in Washington is concerned. Dr. Bessels will remain in Washington until the new chart of the Polar Ocean shall be completed, and will be temporarily attached to the Smithsonian Institution. Additional testimony will be taken upon the arrival of Messrs Bryan, Booth and March, of the *Polaris* crew, who sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, Oct 24.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 15.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry E. Machetto, to the Canandaigua on the 1st November next.

Gunner John G. Foster, to duty at the Experimental Battery, at Annapolis, Md.

OCTOBER 18.—Commander Albert Kautz, to command the *Monocacy*, per steamer of the 1st December from San Francisco, Cal.

Commander D. B. Harmony, to command the *Kearsarge*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., per steamer of 5th November from New York.

OCTOBER 20.—Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., to the *Kearsarge*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., per steamer of 5th November from New York.

OCTOBER 21.—Lieutenant-Commander H. De H. Manley, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 27th inst.

Master G. Blockinger, to the *Kearsarge*, per steamer of 5th November from New York.

Ensign C. H. Lyman, to special duty at Annapolis, Md.

Second Assistant Engineer E. F. McElwell, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

Gunner Charles Earnshaw, to the *Kearsarge*.

Acting Sailmaker Thomas J. McAvoy, to the *Kearsarge*, per steamer 5th November from New York.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 15.—Surgeon B. F. Gibbs, from the Richmond, and ordered to return to his home and report arrival.

Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Hahlgren, from the *Saugus*, and ordered to return north and report arrival.

OCTOBER 16.—Medical Director Charles Martin, from the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Paymaster O. W. Slamm, from the Canandaigua on the 1st November, and ordered to settle accounts.

OCTOBER 18.—Lieutenant-Commander John W. Phillip, from the command of the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

OCTOBER 20.—Surgeon S. F. Shaw, from duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and ordered to the *Kearsarge*, per steamer 5th November from New York.

Assistant Surgeon E. K. W. Corson, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

First Assistant Engineer E. J. Whitaker, and Second Assistant Engineer J. J. Bissett, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*, per steamer 5th November from New York.

OCTOBER 21.—Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the *Kearsarge* as executive, per steamer 5th November from New York.

Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, from duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and ordered to the *Kearsarge* per steamer 5th November from New York.

Lieutenant Daniel Delahanty, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Master E. A. Field, from the *Erie*, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*, per steamer 5th November from New York.

Boatswain H. P. Grace, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, from the Wyoming, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Dana has been extended three months.

PROMOTED.

OCTOBER 18.—Master James R. Selfridge, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from September 27, 1873.

Ensign Henry T. Monahan, to be a master in the Navy from April 18, 1873.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending October 18, 1873:

Charles E. Vyse, landsman, October 6, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Jones, landsman, September 24, U. S. steamer *Saugus*, at Key West, Fla.

James H. Owens, carpenter, October 10, Mound City Naval Station.

TORPEDO FIRING PRACTICE.

On the 13th ultimo an interesting series of experiments with torpedoes were made at Newport for the instruction of the officers of the *Monongahela*. After completing the experiments from the vessel and with the towing torpedo, a spar torpedo was exploded from the ship going at the rate of six knots against a hulk anchored off Brenton's reef. The following is an extract from the official report:

While running out again to the hulk, the towing of the spar in the water was observed, and its tendency to rise to the surface, when going 6 knots was very evident even with the spar braced 4 points on the bow. An extra weight of one 11-inch stand of grape did not entirely overcome this tendency. This is in some measure due to the lead of the forward guy which led up to the bowsprit end. More experiments are needed in order to overcome this difficulty, and I shall make my next experiment with the forward guy led through the hawse-hole.

Practice was made with the spar in topping it out of water and letting it go "by the run," and I have recommended to the captain to carry his spar topped up out of water a short time before using the torpedo.

All necessary trials having been made for the purpose of exhibiting the towing of the spar, the vessel was headed for the hulk. The hulk being at anchor head to wind, it was impossible to pass ahead of her without fouling her hawser. To have passed directly across her stern would have placed the *Monongahela* to leeward, where she would have received a large quantity of the water and the debris which would have been created by the explosion of the torpedo. Accordingly a course was shaped to make the contact under her starboard quarter. All hands were ordered under cover and the vessel was carefully coursed to the desired position, when the torpedo was exploded.

The effort had been made to have an immersion of the torpedo of 10 feet, but from the appearance of the topping lift, the immersion could not have been more than seven feet. The hulk was drawing 6 feet aft; there was then about one foot of water cushion between the torpedo and the bottom of the hulk. The effect of the explosion was to cut the hulk in two vertically above the point of the explosion. The whole stern was lifted out of water, a portion falling forward on her deck, the stern frame falling into the water. The sea was rough, and its action aiding the shock received by the rest of the hull, induced an instant disintegration of the whole fabric, which fell off frame by frame, until the whole was a mass of shapeless wreck drifting wildly on the water. The stern and breast hooks sank with the end of the hawser. The ledge being buoyed, was recovered with all the hawser, except 15 fathoms, which was the depth of water in which the wreck sank. The effect of the explosion as respects the *Monongahela* was to wet her deck fore and aft and to throw on board two large pieces of timber and a large quantity of small pieces of wood. One piece of timber held five large spikes about one foot long; this piece landed on the forecastle. No large body of water was thrown up. It was evident that the line of least resistance was directly through the bottom of the hulk. Had any portion of the hulk remained awash it had been designed to run at it with a "loaded Harvey torpedo, but the want of a target prevented this part of the programme from being carried out."

TACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE NAVY.

WRITING of the new "Naval War Game," devised in imitation of the Krieg Spiel, *Fraser's Magazine* points out that the unusual adoption of steam as the motive power has revolutionized the tactics of battle; and so little has been done towards the establishment of new principles, that we are much in the same position as before Clerk of Eldie's twenty years of "mappery, closet-war." So long as the wind was the governing element, manoeuvring generally ended when the battle began. The fight was waged with the ships in a quiescent state, but now, according to one of Commander Cyprian Bridge's excellent maxims, whilst within fighting distance, the ships must "not remain still." So that we have not only to determine what is the best tactical formation in which to approach the foe, but what are the tactical manoeuvres which might naturally be expected to grow out of an onset made in a given initial formation. Even as to the smaller question of the preliminary formation, much divergence of opinion and no experience whatever exist in the British service.

The very terminology of naval tactics is unsettled. No fixed meaning attaches to the commonest terms. Seamen cannot define what is "a fleet," "a squadron," "a division;" what is the meaning of "strategy," "tactics," "manoeuvres," "evolutions," etc. Whilst two or three terms are sometimes employed to express the same "formation" and nobody knows whether a "formation" is or is not the same as an "order," our latest system of grouping ships in "threes" or "fours" receiving a French name betraying alike its origin and continued forwardness of France in this subject. There are at least forty-three distinct fleet evolutions, differing in character, and which require diagrams in the general signal-book for their explanation, besides collateral movements. Yet no means are adopted to familiarize young officers with all this nomenclature and warlike training. A naval college has been opened at Green-

wich with much *clat*, in which no place is found for the art of naval war. A professorship of field fortification has indeed been provided at that institution, but naval tactics, naval history, naval artillery, and other branches of the science of naval war finds no place in our so-called naval college. No wonder that when the committee on designs of ships of war questioned twenty-five distinguished officers as to the manner in which they would take a fleet into action, ten of the most experienced had no decided opinion, and five different plans were suggested by the remaining fifteen officers. Nine of these officers adopted, as their intended mode of attack, a formation which had no existence in the official evolutions of 1866, and which is even now tabulated only as a simple formation, unaccompanied by any directions for the alterations of course, conversion to other formations, etc., etc., which are essential to its development and practice. The unformed character of naval opinion on these questions is pointedly evidenced by the reticence shown at the professional discussions held from time to time at the Royal United Service Institution. On a recent occasion, when an officer of the sister service of the corresponding rank to Lieutenant Castle, R. N., read a paper on the tactics of three (military) arms, generals and colonels, no less known to fame than esteemed by their professional brethren, vied with one another in discussing, before a crowded audience, though from very opposite points, the subject proposed; but, when a week or two later, the "Naval war game" was brought forward in the same theatre, it was to well nigh empty benches, admirals and captains (on the active list) being as conspicuous for the absence as on previous similar occasions they have each been for their reticence. A dense fog obscures the subject, and admirals and senior captains are unwilling to acknowledge, in professional debate, that they have no knowledge to impart, no data on which to found reliable opinions. If too closely questioned, unlimited confidence in headlong bravery is courageously avowed to be their sole hope in battle. But suppose the foe to be equally brave, with a dash of tactical skill to boot? As captain P. H. Colomb, R. N., one of the first of living tacticians, puts it, "The bravest man had better be intelligently brave while he is about it."

GUN COTTON.

(From the New York Times.)

EARLY in the year, commissioners, representing both the Army and Navy Departments at Washington, were sent to Europe to examine and report upon the various arsenals, dock-yards, and munitions of war in England, France, Austria, and Germany. One of these officers has already returned, and the others are said to be on their way home. There is reason to believe that the results of their inquiries will be of considerable value, and the report is accordingly looked forward to with much interest. Some time, however, must elapse before it can be made public, and in the meanwhile we may anticipate it in some measure by calling attention to one result of a long series of experiments by the British War Department, which promises to be of great importance to any future system of defence, especially in its application to torpedoes.

For some time after the properties of what has since been known as gun cotton were made public, experiments were carried on in all directions to test its value as a substitute for gunpowder. The results were so unsatisfactory that those experiments ceased almost as suddenly as they had begun. It was only in the arsenals of two European nations that the idea that it might yet be utilized was at all persistent; and it is only in England that the subject has been unremittingly studied down to the present time. Three committees have had it under special consideration, and the conclusion reached through their labors tend to give gun cotton in its present shape a very prominent place among the explosive materials of war. The rapidity with which it burns destroys its usefulness for guns of any kind, but for other purposes it is found, under certain conditions of preparation to have advantages which gunpowder does not possess. By means of the chronoscope invented by Captain Andrew Noble, the rapidity with which an explosive wave flashes along a column of gun cotton has been shown to be 20,000 feet per second, while the expansive velocity of gunpowder does not exceed 7,000 feet per second. This property, which renders the cotton useless for moving projectiles, is valuable in military engineering, and from experiments still in progress, and about which no report has consequently been made, it seems probable that it will be applied with extraordinary effect in the torpedo.

To secret has been made of the method by which the best results are attained. The gun cotton is reduced to a pulp and then mixed with saltpetre in a fine state of division; after which, on being allowed to dry, it is either granulated or compressed into hard masses of any required form. That found most convenient is a disk three inches in diameter and two in depth. These are stored in tanks in the wet state, and they are retained in that condition by the repeated addition of a weak solution of saltpetre. In this way the dangers of explosion are very much lessened, and transport is also facilitated. It was at first thought that such a method of storage would be inconvenient as involving much trouble in preparing the cotton for use, but it has quite recently been found not only that wet gun cotton prepared in the way we have said can be exploded, but that its effects are apparently greater than when it is used in the dry state. A bag-net filled with wet discs and immersed in the water has been exploded with most destructive effects by means of one dry disc enclosed in a water-proof envelope, so that even contact with water does not impede the explosion when once it is begun.

The application of saltpetre does not increase the cost. The theoretical proportion in which it would be used is thirty-eight per cent. If a hundred pounds of the cotton so prepared be exploded the result is not as great as it would be from the same weight of unprepared gun cotton; but by using only three-fourths of the theoretical amount of the salt, the explosive force of the material is

then found to be equal to that of pure gun cotton, and the cost is less.

As already stated, the experiments which have brought this matter into notice are still in progress. The final results cannot therefore be known. But enough information has leaked out to show that a discovery of great moment is being perfected, and while we are giving special attention to defensive appliances in naval matters, it is well worth the attention of engineers and others in the War Department.

No absolute statistics are before us, nor do we think that any have been yet prepared to show the relative destructive powers of gun cotton and gunpowder in the purposes for which torpedoes are to be used; but in the absence of precise information, it is thought that for equal weights the destructive force of the cotton is at least seven times greater than that of powder. This must not be taken as exact. Perhaps it may turn out to be barely approximate. But at the least it indicates a difference quite sufficient to justify full inquiry. The torpedo experiments hitherto conducted by our government have had more to do with the form of the machine itself than with the explosive material to be used. This, however, may prove to be fully as important as the other, for if the prepared gun cotton present all the advantages now being attributed to it, a simplification of the mode of applying it is very possible, and thus many of the difficulties presented in the use of torpedoes will be solved, to the immense advantage of maritime cities.

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The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CURRICH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

THE extracts from the London papers which we publish this week will give some idea of the scene now witnessed in the Grand Trianon at Paris, where a Marshal of France is on trial for his life, charged with an offence the mere suspicion of which is sufficient to destroy the recollection of the grandest military record. So far as an opinion can be formed from the telegraphic abstracts of the evidence, it seems likely to go hardly with BAZAINE. The testimony thus far appears to show that he was too much occupied with nice speculations as to what did and what did not constitute a government in France, to devote himself to making the best possible defence against the enemy. The trial opened at noon on the 6th of October, the Duke d'Aumale presiding. The first proceedings after the usual preliminaries had been observed, was the reading of a statement of the public services of Marshal BAZAINE, comprising a history of his military career, a record of the distinctions conferred upon him, and an inventory of the wounds he had received. Next followed in order the report of the Committee of Inquiry on the capitulation of Metz, the reading of the indictment and the reading of M. RIVIERE's report. The indictment, or *acte d'accusation* fills in small type over twelve large columns of the Paris papers, which are forced to publish it in full, long as it is, as the French law does not permit the publication of an unofficial condensation of such a document. The chief stress in M. RIVIERE's report is laid upon the fact that BAZAINE failed to move from Metz when notified of MACMAHON's advance, and that, making no sufficient effort to co-operate with MACMAHON, he purposely remained in the city awaiting political events, meanwhile seeking to shift the responsibility for so doing from himself, and propagating unfavorable and withholding favorable news, and otherwise spreading discouragement among the besieged. The Marshal is also charged with entering into negotiations with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES before making a final effort to break his lines, and with confiding the date at which he was willing to surrender to REGNIER, a stranger, and one in relations with the enemy. Had BAZAINE been less intent upon maintaining his army in good condition to play the political part he designed, and done his duty by retreating to the interior of France, leaving Metz to be defended by its garrison, the city could have held out until the armistice; LORRAINE would never have been ceded, and France would have saved the horrors of a civil war. 11,000 soldiers of the army surrendered at Metz died in Germany. It would have been better if their lives had been lost in a sortie. Seventeen million cartridges were in Metz, of which only one million had been used at the time of the capitulation by the Marshal, who declared himself short of ammunition. The last order given to him by the Emperor, on relinquishing the chief command, was to retreat to Chalons—an order repeatedly insisted upon and as repeatedly disobeyed. He deceived the Emperor, and causing, as he did by his false information, an advance toward Montmedy, shared the responsibility for the disaster at Sedan. BAZAINE's army was the hope of the nation, and that hope was sacrificed to the political ambition of its leader.

Such are the chief points of the report, the reading of which, with that of other formal documents,

occupied the first week of the trial. The reading of BAZAINE's justification then followed. It deals briefly with only the chief points of the indictment; relates events, and leaves charges unanswered; holds his lieutenants responsible for the bad execution of movements ordered; regrets that they have now turned against him, and concludes with the statement that events were stronger than the writer, whose conscience reproaches him with nothing. The President directed the prisoner to rise and remain standing during the reading of the heads of the indictment. The Marshal exhibited deep emotion when the part was reached wherein he is accused of not doing everything prescribed by duty and honor. The accused was next subjected to a verbal examination, which did not leave an impression favorable to his innocence. His examination was long and searching, and during a portion of it the Marshal betrayed much excitement. In reference to some points of his testimony he offered affidavits which the President coldly informed him "would be referred with other affidavits to the court when the time for the examination of witnesses have arrived." He sought to throw off the responsibility his inaction upon his subordinates, complained of a want of precise information to guide his movements, denied the receipt of despatches which were produced in court, and declared positively that the Emperor left no special orders with him. He complained of a lack of supplies, and asserted that he had given the necessary orders for provisioning Metz, which orders were not carried out. A serious engagement was prevented by the sick and wounded. He did not destroy the forts and war material before surrendering for fear the Germans would take revenge if he did so, and such a destruction was unexampled; besides which, he thought Metz would revert to France. The flags he had publicly and distinctly ordered to be destroyed. His offer on the 29th of September, to General STIEHLE, to capitulate was he declared a ruse. In regard to the convention which he subsequently concluded with the Germans he said: "My position was unprecedented. I was, in a certain sense, my own government. The duties of a military chief, when a legal government exists, are strictly defined. I by no means admit that to be the case in presence of an insurrectionary government. There was then no government, there was nothing." The PRESIDENT—"What! France, then, no longer existed?" (Sensation).

This was the most damaging part of the Marshal's examination, and to make it worse he declared that in using the words in his examination "to obtain neutrality for the army," he meant to obtain an armistice for the purpose of establishing a regular government. The President reminded the accused of his military oath, and asked him whether he observed the regulations forbidding capitulation in the open field. BAZAINE pleaded as justification the existence of an insurrectionary government.

The PRESIDENT—"Does the imperial constitution, to which you considered it your duty to remain faithful, authorize negotiating and treating with the enemy as you did?"

The Marshal replied that it did not. He maintained that the capitulation was compulsory. He had resisted to the last, "not having even a morsel of bread left."

The accused was embarrassed in manner, and often hesitated in making his replies to the searching interrogatories of the court.

At the close of the Marshal's examination the examination of witnesses was commenced and is now in progress. Marshal LE BEUF being the first witness. To the testimony of witnesses we shall refer when it has proceeded further.

WE have received the following letter, which we publish with pleasure, though our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that we have any desire to make it appear that the Springfield is inferior to the Remington. On the contrary, now that our Army is armed with the Springfield, we should much prefer to make it appear that the Springfield is superior to every other rifle. We merely stated what was the record made by the gun at Creedmoor, which we well know is not conclusive, however significant it may be. The facts of this record our correspondent admits, arguing that the better showing of the New York militia is due, not

to the fact that they have a better rifle, but that they are better instructed as to the care of their arms—a statement which we are not inclined to admit without further evidence:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: Your desire to make it appear that the Springfield is inferior to the Remington is unjust. Our rifles are spoiled by too much scouring and rubbing and by being too often taken apart. No musket can be depended upon which is subject to the treatment ours receive. The repeated removal of the rear sights and scouring of the surface of the barrel are operations which will in time destroy the shooting qualities, in regard to accuracy, of any musket. The Ordnance Department directs that, "in cleaning the arms, great care should be observed to preserve the qualities essential to service, rather than to obtain a bright polish." Were this rigidly adhered to, and more practice allowed us, we would be able to make very creditable shooting. A great deal of clap-trap has been written about the superiority of one rifle over another, and also about the amount of intelligence necessary to make a good shot. Had the Twenty-second regiment N. G. been armed with a Springfield instead of a Remington, there is no doubt, in my opinion, but that their shooting at Oriskany would have been equally creditable. You, however, deserve the thanks of the country for the service you have rendered in trying to promote an interest in rifle practice. A PRIVATE OF ENGINEERS.

REPRESENTATIVE SHANKS, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs in the late Congress, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Washington and other Territories, which he undertook officially at the instance of the Department of the Interior, in order to obtain a better understanding of the questions concerning the relations of certain Indians with the Government, and also with a design to reforms, has made public the following statement, which embodies his views:

The Indian question has greatly changed, and must be considered from its present standpoint. Formerly the Indians were practically outside of the government, but now the entire country being under our political and practical control, it is a question as to how soon the people will compel bad and mischievous white men to keep the peace with Indians, and bad Indians to keep the peace with whites. The people in nearly all the settlements are now able to enforce this necessity, and will insist upon its consummation. Until the Indians shall be made voters and citizens in fact, the following are some of the things that should be done by law and judicial enforcement to secure justice—the only true forerunner of peace:

Allow Indians to testify in courts as the whites do; protect Indians in their real and personal property from the encroachments of trespassers; protect the persons of Indians' wives and daughters from the pollution of bad white men, the same as white men's wives and daughters are protected; make the personal property of Indians liable for their debts contracted for the necessities of life; protect their real estate or reservation homes from liabilities for debt; prevent, by severe law, polygamy among them; compel, by law enforced by order of court, white men to provide for the support of their illegitimate Indian children; legitimize the children of white men by Indian women, and let them take by descent from both father and mother; prohibit voluntary divorces of Indians or of white men from Indian women with whom they have been cohabiting; allow Indians to procure divorces in court, after full hearing, and then only for criminal causes, to be set out in the law; require the same restrictions in procuring divorces by white men who have cohabited with Indian women that shall be required of Indians; declare the cohabitation of white men with Indian women a marriage to all intents and purposes, and enforce it by order of court when its duties are violated or neglected; if either the white man or the Indian woman is married at the time of cohabitation, punish both for adultery or fornication, and make the punishment of such white men severe; protect by law informers of violation of these laws; compel the Indians who have not adopted the civilized mode of dress to do so; compel Indians to have fixed abode, and allow them the same privileges of trade and travel now possessed by whites; extend and enforce the criminal law over Indians for offences against one another, and also for offences against whites; extend and enforce the criminal law against white men for offences against Indians; compel every white employee on reservations to have continually in his service one or more Indian apprentices at the work in charge on the reservation; employ only married men on the reservation as agents, farmers, millers, etc., and make their employment conditional upon their removing their families to and remaining with them on the reservation. The presence of white women and white children among the Indians is necessary to the best interests of whites and Indians, and while on the reservations to be kept open as continuously as practicable. There is now serious neglect in this important matter. Compel every agent to report under oath the respective violations of law by Indians under his charge against Indians or whites, and of whites against Indians, giving names, dates, and facts. Provide by law for punishing agents and employees for violations of their duties as such. Prevent by law the trespassing of cattle on Indian farms, as white men are protected in their farms. Provide by law against British Indians furnishing intoxicating liquors to Indians in the States and Territories.

These, Mr. SHANKS says, are some of the things to be done to secure justice to the Indians and protection to the white people, and that he believes the honest, industrious settlers sustain these views. It is probable that legislation will be proposed at the next session of Congress in accordance with the above programme.

ONE result of the financial difficulties which have interfered with the operations of our traders and manufacturers, is seen in the character of the men now offering themselves for enlistment in the Army. Our recruiting officers never had a better choice of material. We hope that wise advantage will be taken of the opportunity which offers for elevating the character of the service. Meanwhile the President has extended a free pardon to deserters who will, we hope, return to their colors with the discipline of a sad experience to temper their wayward fancies in the future; and let the officers do their part by visiting with the punishment of social op-

probrium as well as the just penalties of courts-martial, such of their fellows as forget their own manhood and the manhood of the men under their command and substitute tyrannical severity for the equal if sometimes severe control of military discipline. There is no reason why we should not have the best and most contented Army in the world. If the machinery of our courts-martial grinds out impartial justice, we shall in time rid the service of its least desirable material and elevate once more the high standard of the officer and gentleman.

BEFORE Captain JACK and his fellows had been captured, much less executed, an enterprising medical student in Pennsylvania made application to the War Department, through Senator CAMERON, for the head of the Modoc chief. Though it was not then at the disposal of the Department, it would seem that now they have it within reach they propose to act upon this medical man's hint, if there is any truth in the following story which appears in the *San Francisco Chronicle*:

Your correspondent, a short time before the execution, desirous of ascertaining the design of the wall-tent already alluded to, obtained a passing glance of the interior. He saw within a long table, similar to those used in the dissecting-room of a medical college. A black waterproof india-rubber blanket was spread thereon. A barrel of water was in one corner. In another was a case of surgical instruments and apparatus necessary for some anatomical disintegration. He subsequently ascertained that the heads of Captain JACK and SCHONCUM were removed from their trunks and placed in alcohol for transmittal to the Medical Museum in Washington. Language cannot be found severe enough to denounce this act. It certainly could not have been committed on the order of General WHEATON or any officer at Fort Klamath. It is said to have emanated from headquarters at Washington, and could only have been issued to gratify the prurient curiosity of the Moguls at the nation's capital. The Modocs tortured our wounded and mutilated our dead. Where is our boasted civilization, when, after dealing out strict justice to these captives, we shamefully mutilate their remains? This is vengeance, indeed, when the great Government of the United States stoops down to cut off the head of a savage chief who had warred against it, and who had successfully battled against its power for months. As an American citizen, your correspondent would gladly suppress this hideous fact. Civilization throughout the globe will blush at the act. The Warrior Chief, in his dying speech, said that he would like to meet the Great White Chief in Washington face to face. The Government evidently intends that his dying wish shall be respected. The decapitation of Captain JACK is a reproach to the nation and the foulest blot on the page which records the history of the Modoc war.

The *Chronicle* is not the best of authority on any subject, and we have no doubt if there is any truth at all in this story, it means simply that a portion or the whole of the bodies of these condemned criminals is to be subjected to a medical dissection. This may, perhaps, be justified on scientific grounds, but our Government has not relapsed so far into the barbarism of our ancestors as to make such a display of the heads of the condemned as they were wont to do over the London Gate of Temple Bar.

THE more simple the story of a noble life the more impressive, and we need add nothing to the history of the young officer of engineers, Lieutenant EUGENE A. WOODRUFF, which is so well told elsewhere by one of his comrades of the same corps. The terrors that demoralize ignoble spirits serve at the same time to reveal the shining lustre of grander souls who might else have passed unrecognized, and it should be a source of pride to the Army that of the heroes brought to light by the recent calamity at the South, it may claim its full share. We need not fear for the future of a service which continues to furnish such examples of manhood as the Army of the United States is sure to reveal on all those occasions of public necessity which put it to the test, and so often, as in this case, in ways for which the study of campaigns afford no precedents.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALMY has found early occasion for the exercise of vigor and discretion in his new command, and he has so conducted himself in the emergency which he was so soon called upon to meet as to secure the approval of even those in this country who would have been most prompt to criticize a doubtful action. In assuming control of the transit line across the Isthmus, the Admiral has simply fulfilled, as the representative of the United States Government, the obligations of a treaty to which Columbia has bound herself. The treaty under which he acted dates back to 1846. By that treaty New Granada guaranteed to us absolute freedom of transit across the Isthmus, in consideration for which, and for other privileges granted by the same treaty, we undertook to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus, and the "rights of sovereignty

and property which New Granada possesses over said territory." The confederation of which New Granada now forms a part has recognized this treaty as binding upon itself. There can be no question, it would seem, therefore, as to the legality of the action taken by our naval forces, in view of the condition of affairs at Panama, which is described elsewhere. The official report of Admiral ALMY is as follows:

SOUTH PACIFIC STATION,
UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP PENSACOLA,
October 6, 1873.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: In my despatch dated September 22, 1873, I informed the Department that I had on that day relieved Rear-Admiral STREDMAN in command of the United States force on the South Pacific station. I was not long permitted to be idle and without something to do. A revolution had been brewing in Panama and vicinity for some weeks. It is the same old story which has been so often told concerning Mexico and the Central and South American republics. The opposition, or outs, want to get possession of power and the treasury, and by force of arms are endeavoring to do it. Should they succeed, the other party will, in a certain course of time and under certain circumstances, attempt the same thing. On the 24th of September affairs seemed to be approaching a crisis. I landed a force of 130 men, well armed and equipped with howitzers and rifles, and under competent officers, and stationed them at the railroad depot for its protection and to be ready to furnish escorts on the railroad trains to Aspinwall, to guard the passengers and specie which were being daily transported over the road.

The President of Panama had formally notified the United States Consul that under the present circumstances he was unable to give the Panama railroad that protection and safeguard guaranteed in the treaty. This movement was quite opportune, as that night at midnight the ball opened and the conflicting forces commenced firing upon each other about two miles outside of the city, but which did not prove serious to either party. The firing was resumed and continued at intervals the following day, and has continued up to this time of writing. I afterwards increased the force on shore to 190 men, stationed in detachments so as to protect the American Consulate and other American houses and American property.

There are now four lines of steamers communicating with Panama, viz.: The two American lines, the San Francisco and the Central American, and the English and the French, whose passengers, freight and specie have to be transported over the Panama railroad. By care, attention, and hard work the American naval force has securely protected the transit, and passengers and their effects have been, up to this time, transported over the railroad without any delay.

The United States ship *Benicia*, Captain A. G. Clary, happened to call in here very opportunely, and the ship and officers have done good service in rendering me important aid. Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Graham, of the *Benicia*, has commanded the forces stationed in the city, and Lieutenant-Commander A. D. Brown, of the *Pensacola*, has had command of the forces at the railroad. Both of these officers have performed their duty with judgment and efficiency. The ships' companies have behaved exceedingly well on shore, and have elicited encomiums from the people and the press.

The *Omaha* is the only cruising ship besides the *Pensacola* in this squadron. In view of the frequent and prolonged troubles in the way of revolutions in these South American republics I would respectfully suggest that until another ship comes out the *Benicia* be added to the South Pacific squadron. The captain and officers would like the change of climate and change of scene to Peru and Chili.

In consideration of the great length of cruising ground, extending to Australia, I would suggest that there should be three cruising ships as the least number in this squadron.

On the 6th inst. hostilities ceased, the outside or besieging party, under General CORRAO, withdrawing a few miles into the interior, being deficient in ammunition and other supplies. This enables me to move without the fear of being hit by bullets from the one party or the other. There is not therefore, the necessity for keeping so large a force on shore, and I have withdrawn all but thirty men to the ships. A small force is still required, at least for a few days, as a precautionary measure at the railroad depot to guard the road in case of the reappearance of the revolutionary forces.

FREDERICK W. JONES, a pension agent, of New York, was before Judge Benedict and a jury in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, October 18, 1873, charged with violating the Pension laws, inasmuch as he had taken more than \$25 from Mrs. Jane Brenton, of No. 52 Hicks street, for recovering a back pension from the United States Government. She agreed to give him half the amount, but he retained a check for \$1,057 57, the full amount of the claim, minus \$100, which he gave her. The case has not yet been concluded.

THE annual report of the Fourth Auditor, which has been completed, presents in tabular form a statement showing the operations of that office during the last fiscal year, in which the cash disbursements in the Naval Paymaster's Division is shown to have been \$14,791,189. The amount disbursed on account of Navy Pension Funds was \$463,140, and the amount of prize money paid during the year was \$395,165. These, with a record of the office business, from the bulk of the report

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, M. O. L. U. S., held October 1st, the following were duly elected companions in the order of the first class: Brevet-Major Andrew M. Benson, First Lieutenant Charles H. Porter, Captain Alfred W. Brigham, Captain William W. Douglas, Captain John W. Walcott, First-Lieutenant Frederick M. Sackett.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE meetings of our Army societies thus far lose none of their interest, and the seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, Ohio, on the 15th and 16th of October, was as brilliant and enthusiastic as any that have preceded it. Among the leaders of the war whom it brought together the Cleveland papers report President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Belknap, Noyes, Pope, Force, VanVleet, Howard, Custer, Hurlburt, Fuller, Logan, Hayes, Markland, J. R. Slack, Max Woodhull, W. J. Landman, G. F. McGinnis, E. W. Rice, Nathan Kimball, R. P. Buckland, John E. Smith, Oliver Wood, T. O. Osborn, J. McArthur, W. E. Strong, Benjamin Spooner, W. H. H. Terrell, H. Kimball, and Admiral Worden of the Navy.

General Sherman, who is president of the society, in his opening address briefly summed up its history and stated its purposes as follows:

COMRADES: Another year is gone, and we have again met in social reunion pursuant to adjournment, and to the requirement of our constitution.

Without presumption, we of the Army of the Tennessee may claim to be the pioneer society among the many social organizations that have resulted from the great civil war of our time, for the society dates its origin from the 14th day of April, 1865, only five days after the surrender of General Lee in Virginia, and five days before the surrender of our immediate antagonist, General Joe Johnston, in North Carolina. By the printed record of our proceedings, it appears that a small group of officers met in the old State Capitol in Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th of April, 1865, which organized by calling to the chair Brigadier-General William B. Woods, a brigade commander in the Fifteenth Corps; when Major-General Frank P. Blair, commanding the Seventeenth Corps, explained the object of the meeting to be "To take immediate steps for the organization of a society to perpetuate the friendly feelings which bound them together as comrades in arms during the preceding four years, during which they had been battling and marching from Cairo to Vicksburg and from Vicksburg to North Carolina."

At the preliminary meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which consisted of Major-General F. P. Blair, commanding Seventeenth Corps; Major-General John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Corps; Major-General A. J. Smith, commanding Thirteenth Corps; Major-General Giles A. Smith, commanding Division, Seventeenth Corps; Brigadier-General W. B. Wood, commanding Brigade, Fifteenth Corps.

At a subsequent meeting, held at the same place on the 24th of the same April, 1865, this committee submitted a report, which embraced substantially the constitution by which we as a society have been governed ever since. By its provisions, every officer, who, at any time, served with credit in any of the corps which composed the Army of the Tennessee, is of right a member, and we can elect any officer who in like manner served with any of the Union Armies an honorary member.

"The object of the society is to keep alive and pursue that kindly and cordial policy which has been one of the characteristics of this Army, during its career in service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed in no small degree to its glorious achievements in our country's cause. The fame and glory of all officers belonging to this Army, who have fallen either on the field of battle or in the line of their duty, should be a sacred trust to this society, which shall cause proper memories of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names with honor to posterity."

And, further, the society has pledged itself to acts of charity and generosity to the families of our dead comrades.

Thus, our society was born when the sound of cannon reverberated in our ears, and when the very name of peace was unfamiliar; yet every line and paragraph of the constitution breathes the spirit of peace, charity, and good will, not only to our comrades of all armies, but to all mankind. At the preliminary meeting in Raleigh, General John A. Rawlins, then absent in Virginia as Chief of Staff to General Grant, was elected permanent president. He had been identified with the Army of the Tennessee from its beginning at Cairo in the autumn of 1861, during its brilliant operations up the Tennessee river, to Vicksburg and Chattanooga, until the spring of 1864, when he accompanied his chief to Washington to direct and control all the armies in the field. From a distance he watched our further progress through Georgia and the Carolinas, to the close of the war, with an interest that can be likened to that which a parent feels for a favorite child.

At the first annual reunion, held at Cincinnati on the 14th day of November, 1866, General Rawlins presided in person, and delivered the annual address, giving, from his own memory and from official data, a close, clear and logical history of the organization, operations and achievements of our Army, that leaves to his successors naught to add but to elaborate his as a text, or to round it off by illustrations of minor events. The society has met regularly each year since—at St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and Madison—the interest growing each year, rather than falling off with our diminished numbers; and now, for the seventh time, we meet in Northern Ohio to review the glorious memories of the past, and to do such acts of charity as fall within the compass of our means.

We have undertaken to erect monuments to some of our dead heroes, the most conspicuous of whom are McPherson, Ransom, Fairchild, and Rawlins. Moneys have been collected and committees named, who have reported to us, and we realize how difficult it is for us to accomplish our beneficent purpose. But it must be manifest to you all that as our numbers grow less and less each year, it will be simply impracticable to attempt the simple form of decorative monument for each of our honored dead; and I would suggest that on the shaft or pedestal of some monument—say that of McPherson—a series of tablets be arranged, so that the names of mem-

bers may be inscribed thereon, as they pass from earth's muster-roll.

And we have further undertaken, as a "sacred trust, to cause proper memorials of the services of our dead comrades to be collected and preserved, and thus to transmit their names with honor to posterity." To print, publish, and circulate such memorials will also involve a cost beyond the private resources of our members, and I suggest that we, as a society and as citizens enjoying a constitutional right, humbly petition the Congress of the United States to cause to be printed, published, and circulated, so as to be within reach of all, the official reports of the battles, skirmishes, and marches of the several army corps, divisions, brigades, and detachments during the war. Tons and tons of manuscript are now stored in the War Department, in Washington, which contains the best possible memorials of all the armies who fought during that eventful period; and it has been estimated that twenty folio volumes of 1,000 pages each will embrace all that is essential; and allowing \$10 per volume, \$200,000 would supply 1,000 complete sets, which could be distributed to the State and public libraries so as to be within reach of every family in the country. The annual appropriations for printing by Congress amount to about \$2,000,000, and from the report of the Public Printer for 1872, I see that for that year there were printed 224,675 volumes of the Agricultural Report, at a cost of \$154,920. These reports are certainly very interesting to our people, but tell me the name of a farmer who had a boy to fall at Kennesaw or saw him come home hardy, brawny, and brown from his four years' exposure to the sun and weather of the South, who would not prefer to see in print the report of his brigade and division, than any other amount of the best possible information about farming and horticulture. Wilkes's Exploring Expedition was published at the expense of the United States, in five large octavo volumes. The Pacific Railroad surveys are in thirteen quarto volumes, and the survey of the fortieth parallel alone has its fifth volume quarto, with costly maps and engravings. Now, I am sure that these books, however valuable, fall far short of such as I indicate in interest or in popular estimation, and I have not the least doubt that a respectful petition coming from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, would be received by the Congress of the United States with respect, and receive prompt consideration, both by reason of the merits of the appeal itself, and the source from which it would come. Twenty such volumes, deposited in every State library, and in the library of each university and college throughout the country, accessible to all, would rescue these valuable archives from all chances of destruction by fire or earthquake; would constitute the best possible fund of knowledge for the future historian, and fulfil completely the laudable purpose of those who founded this Society, and who make it a chief object to collect and preserve proper memorials; and to keep bright and pure the fame and glory of our living and dead comrades of the war.

But little business was transacted by the society, its meeting, like that of all our Army societies, being mainly social in its character. The usual reports were presented and acted upon. Springfield, Ill., and October 14 and 15, 1874, were chosen as the place and time for the next annual meeting, and General S. H. Hurlburt was selected as the orator. A committee was appointed to arrange with other Army organizations for a grand reunion at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876; appropriate resolutions were passed in commemoration of the dead of the year, of General E. S. McCook, General E. L. Yorke, Colonel John H. Howe, Colonel John C. Fry, Lieutenant Edgar P. Pearce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel T. Hughes. The following were elected officers for the coming year: President, General W. T. Sherman; Vice-Presidents, Major-General John A. Logan, Colonel A. H. Markland, Major-General John Pope, General J. M. Herdick, Colonel G. E. Welles, General John E. Smith, Lieutenant John Crane, General R. N. Pierson, Colonel Frank Lynch, General F. S. Hutchinson, Major I. P. Smith, General John Tilson; recording secretary, Colonel L. M. Dayton; corresponding secretary, General A. Hickenlooper; treasurer, General M. F. Force. The annual oration before the society was delivered by General John A. Logan, U. S. Senator from Illinois, and the poem by Major C. G. Mayers, of Madison, Wis. General Logan's address was an oratorical presentation of the main facts in the history of the Army of the Tennessee. Calls were made during the meeting upon President Grant, Generals Sheridan, Van Vleet, Belknap, Howard, Pope, Custer, Noyes, Hurlburt, Force, and Fuller, and Admiral Worden, each of whom briefly responded.

At the banquet with which the proceedings closed, General Sherman presided, and speeches were made by General S. H. Hurlburt, in response to the "Old Flag," General M. Bain, to "The President," General W. W. Belknap, to "the Army," Rear-Admiral J. L. Worden, U. S. N., to "The Navy," General John Pope, U. S. A., to "Our Soldiers," General W. E. Strong, to "Our Dead," Aon. M. R. Wait, to "The Geneva Arbitration," General M. F. Force, to "The Judiciary," General John Lee, to "The Army of the Potomac," General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., to "The Sanitary Commission," General I. R. Sherwood, to "The Army of the Ohio," Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., to "The Ladies," the last toast having been assigned to the lieutenant-general in response to a request presented by a committee of ladies to the local committee of arrangements. Receptions, orations, and public displays of various kinds varied the proceedings at Toledo, where a most enthusiastic welcome was extended to the distinguished soldiers who gathered there.

General Belknap on behalf of the Army spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: It has been said that the Army of the Tennessee, during its campaigns, had fought a battle on almost every day in the year, so that it mattered not what day might be selected for our gathering, it would be the anniversary of some occasion when

the men of this Army fought the fight to which they were called, and did their duty manfully. But whatever deeds the day commemorates—banishing the resentments of war, and forgetting the feelings which strife engenders—we welcome again the coming of this glad reunion when we can recount the pleasant scenes of camp life; we can recall the cherished memories of those who near us fell in action, and telling of the share we took in the victories of war, can happily dwell in satisfied comfort, blessed by the victories of peace.

It is indeed good for us to be here—to hear the tales told and the songs sung of Army life, and to talk of those who fell on Shiloh's field, in Vicksburg's siege, beneath the heights of Kennesaw, and at Atlanta. Each year some who were with us but a short time before, are missed. Our ranks steadily grow thinner. But, as our numbers fall, the bonds that bind us in soldierly friendship will be more tightly drawn, and the bands of brotherhood will be stronger, though the memories of those days of toil and strife for the Union may grow dimmer with the lapse of time.

In the name of the Army I thank you for its recognition here to-night in the sentiment proposed. Small though now its numbers are, and scattered though it is between the borders of this broad land—thankless too, at times, as its labors may seem, yet the sentiment that actuates the Army is the same true, loyal, and patriotic spirit which guided it when its men fought side by side with the volunteer soldiery of the country, in the same great cause. And though its numbers are small, compared with the legions which joined in the march to save the Union, yet the spirit that controls it still lives, and its troops are still as ready for action as they were when the batteries of Ringgold and of Duncan thundered in the fields of Mexico nearly thirty years ago.

It has been my fortune, within a few months, to have visited many military posts on the extreme frontier, and thus to have had under personal observation the troops there stationed; and I bear my willing and cheerful testimony to their ability, efficiency, and very thorough discipline. The Army has always been patriotic. It has always done its part towards protecting the rights of the weak, towards preserving the liberties of the people, towards extending the blessings of liberty, and enforcing the mandates of law. Taught in that school on the banks of the Hudson, among scenes made memorable by the stories of the days when the men of the Revolution achieved success through poverty and toil, its leaders have been firm in the faith which binds the people of these States in an unbroken Union. Renowned indeed must be the history of a body of men which, in the commencing lifetime of a nation, whose years have not yet numbered a hundred, has given to the highest civic place in the republic, Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, and Grant. Memories come to us now which make us look upon the past as on a dream. The months of war came and went so rapidly, that now they seem as days. They have their sad as well as pleasant side. They bring to us thoughts that are dear. They tell us too of hopes, which, brightening under the influence of the flag, fell in the front of battle. The memories of the Army's dead will always have high honor.

Last week, in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington there was a newly made grave. It was for one whom we all loved. Years ago he died, and now, those whom he loved and who loved him gathered quietly around to do their part toward moving all that was mortal of a hero to a last resting place. The President, with his cabinet, was there, and our hearts were touched as this leader of leaders, being his chosen friend in life and honoring him in death, with his own hands planted the cypress beside the grave of John A. Rawlins.

McPherson and Rawlins and our other brave dead founded friendships, throughout the Army, which will never cease, and their examples still live to insure its being true to the Union, loyal in faith, patriotic in spirit, and gallant in action.

General Pope also made a most admirable response to the toast assigned to him, which we shall take occasion to publish another week.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

(From the London Daily News, October 7.)

THE St. Lazare station this morning (Paris, October 6) presented an animated scene of an unprecedented character. The waiting room and its approaches were thronged with generals, colonels, majors, captains, and subalterns in all the blaze of full uniform. These were the judges and military witnesses summoned to play their respective parts in the great Bazaine trial. The half-past nine train whirled them off to Versailles in company with a numerous throng of civilians. Versailles, never ready for even a foreseen emergency, had not provided anything like cabs or omnibuses enough to meet the demand. And the consequence was that many officers, who would gladly have ridden, marched along the Boulevard de la Reine towards the Trianon, to the great delight of the population, which gazed from the windows at the uniforms, most of them new, that shone in the light of as fine an October morning as was ever seen. I saw Marshal Canrobert sharing a cab with General Changarnier, who was in mufti. The precincts of the Grand Trianon had all the aspects of a fête, and as such, it must be said, most people look upon the solemn trial of a marshal of France for his life. In conversation no interest is expressed in the result of the trial; but its unparalleled character as a spectacle is the theme of many exclamations. The gay chateau and surrounding grounds, built and laid out for holiday purposes, encourage this feeling. The Grand Trianon is no more like a court of justice than the neighboring Villa Trianon aux Bois, where Marshal Bazaine lodges, is like a prison. Such a meeting of eminent general officers nobody present had ever seen before. The court, including three judges in waiting, consisted of ten general officers, who sat at a green baize horseshoe table. As they walked in, covered, to take their seats, one was struck with the studied gravity of the countenance of every one of them, contrasting remarkably

with the smiles and almost joyous demeanor of the audience. The general president, who drops his princely title for the nonce, came in last, and, when he declared the court open, the gold embroidered cocked hats fell with military precision upon the table in front of the owners. The first business was to call in the marshal prisoner. He came duly guarded, and took a seat provided for him at a table on the left of the court by the side of his counsel, Lachaud, father and son. The marshal is totally bald, and looks depressed. He wears a slight moustache and tuft on his chin, but is otherwise closely shaven. I should not have recognized him from the photographs taken before his misfortunes. During nearly the whole day he nursed his right arm in the elbow hollow of the left, covering his chin with his left hand, and frequently pressing his forefinger on his lips. His dingy epaulettes, which have seen service, contrasted curiously with the bright new ones of his judges, and are perhaps worn purposely to furnish Lachaud with a theme for a telling phrase. Of the many crosses and decorations he has received he wore merely the grand cordon and plaque of the Legion of Honor and the military medal which Napoleon gave only to generals and private soldiers. The procession of witnesses answering to their names lasted an hour and a half. Count Palikao, Canrobert, Changarnier, Jules Favre, Gambetta, Kératry, Rognier, were gazed at with much curiosity. Marshal Bazaine's countenance betrayed no emotion as they passed. An inaudible reading of documents occupied the remainder of the day. The Duc d'Aumale presides with much dignity and perfect self-possession, though he never sat on a court-martial before, and gives orders to witnesses and ushers in a decided tone. His comparative youth among so many old men does not appear so marked as was anticipated. Two of his coadjutors, Generals Martineau Deschenenez and Lallemand, are scarcely older than himself. The others, though well stricken in years, evidently wear well. On his right hand sits La Motte Rouge, a Breton, with light reddish hair, suggesting dye, and greatly resembling many old United States bucks. He is a fine fellow, and made a reputation at the Malakoff, which was maintained at Magenta. On his left is Chabaud Latour, an engineer, who made the fortifications of Paris, *tempore* Thiers; General Tripler, a fire-eater in his time; and General Guind, sixty-six years old, twice as big round the waist as any of his colleagues, who is an example of the falsity of a recently broached theory that fat men are dull. He is renowned for wit and humor. Bessayre, a dashing cavalry officer, appointed at the last moment to replace Martinproy, indisposed, was placed *hors de combat* by a shell wound at Coulmiers. A judicious innovation is that the space between the court and the witness bar is not blocked up by sentries, who prevent hearing and seeing. There are but two, and they stand so as to get in no one's way.

(From the London Daily Telegraph, October 7.)

The first broad question to be formulated is, whether Marshal Bazaine has been guilty of treachery and incapacity—the two being nearly synonymous in the present instance—or whether he has only been the victim of events. In other words, did he strain every nerve in the defence of his country as marshal of France, or did he subordinate his duty to his own ambition and his allegiance to the Emperor? Three distinct points arise out of this general statement. The first is, whether the marshal was justified in blocking up his army under the walls of Metz, and thus isolating himself from Marshal McMahon, notwithstanding the latter's efforts to dissuade him from a step which led to the disaster of Sedan. The second is, whether, instead of doing his utmost to break through the German lines which paralyzed his great army, he had not purposely discouraged every attempt made to that effect, in the hope of being able to make terms with the enemy in the name and for the profit of the Imperial government.

The third point is whether he did not surrender before his means of resistance and subsistence were exhausted, and show a readiness to comply with every desire of the enemy, amounting to positive treachery. It will be remembered that the first point, the one relating to the failure which attended Bazaine's march to the assistance of McMahon, is complicated by the historical despatch which the latter sent to his colleague towards the end of August. It was thus worded:

Received your despatch of the 19th. I am at Rheims, and marching in the direction of Montmedy; to-morrow I shall be on the Aisne, where I will assist you according to circumstances.

The date of this despatch was for a long time a mystery, but the duplicate of the document has been found, and leaves no doubt as to the fact that it was written on the 19th of August. It was sent off by three messengers, each of whom had a copy carefully concealed on his person, and who, in order to cross the whole breadth of the Prussian lines, started at separate intervals by different routes. When did this despatch reach Bazaine? Did he receive it before or after the council of war held at the Chateau de Grimonot on the 26th of August, when he impressed upon his generals the necessity of remaining under the walls of Metz, giving as his reason that the army under his command was completely abandoned by McMahon? It is sufficient to say at present that there are witnesses ready to swear that this despatch was given to the marshal on the 23d of August.

It was a month after this date, on the 23d of September, when the army had almost ceased to give any signs of even wishing to leave Metz, that M. Regnier, better known as "M. N." arrived at Metz, and, after a private conversation with the marshal, was authorized to take the gallant General Bourbaki out of the fort for the avowed purpose of learning whether the Emperor was prepared to sign a peace with the enemy. The means by which M. Regnier obtained an interview with Count Bismarck at Versailles, the confidence with which he inspired the astute diplomat, and his account of the interview with the marshal, are all very remarkable in themselves, and in the present trial will form one of the principal points of interest. The importance of his testimony may be estimated when it is considered that on his state-

ments will turn all the accusations of political intrigue and treacherous communication with the enemy which have been lavished upon Marshal Bazaine. Then, finally, the nature of the capitulation, which to so many people has appeared so unnecessarily and incomprehensibly disastrous, will form the subject of the most searching examination. In the text of the capitulation the third article has been severely criticised. It runs thus:

"The arms, as well as the army material, consisting of flags, eagles, cannon, mitrailleuses, horses, military equipments, ammunition, etc., shall be left at Metz and in the forts, under charge of special military commissions instituted by Marshal Bazaine, so that they may be made over immediately to the Prussian commissioners. The troops without their arms shall be brought out, ranged according to their regiments or corps, and in military order, in the places assigned for each corps. The officers will then return at liberty into the entrenched camp, on the condition they give their word of honor not to leave the fort without the consent of the Prussian commander."

The surrender of trophies, arms and ammunition, when these might have been destroyed before the fort was surrendered, has also to be explained.

The following are the principal charges embodied in the report:

1. Marshal Bazaine has deceived the confidence of the Emperor, who had ordered a retreat. 2. By delaying the departure of the army until August 14. In failing in the attempt to destroy the bridges which the enemy might use. 3. In failing to avail himself at the sortie from Metz of more than one route for the march of the army, when there were four available roads. 4. In giving orders to discharge the auxiliary corps which carried the provisions of the army. 5. In not continuing his march on August 17.

Marshal Bazaine allowed to be crushed, in the battle of August 18, one of his lieutenants—Marshal Canrobert—in spite of the pressing appeals of the latter, when he (Bazaine) kept inactive almost the whole of his reserves. Marshal Bazaine has deceived the Emperor and the Minister of War until the month of August regarding the state of affairs, as well as regarding his plans, in falsely announcing to the minister, on August 26, when he knew the march of the Army of Chalons, that it was impossible to force the lines of the enemy, while he wrote to Marshal McMahon that he could pierce them whenever he wanted to do so. Marshal Bazaine has made no serious effort to come to the aid of Marshal McMahon after having instigated the march of the latter, which in leaving his lieutenant to bear the whole weight of the struggle has brought about the disaster of Sedan.

Marshal Bazaine has abused the confidence of his lieutenants in the conference held at Grinort on August 26:

1. In concealing from them the march of the Army of Chalons. 2. In not communicating to them the despatches sent to the Emperor, the Minister of War, and Marshal McMahon.

3. In stating that the army had only ammunition for one battle, when he knew that, since August 23, new supplies had been obtained.

Marshal Bazaine has propagated the intelligence given by the enemy to M. Debains, which was of a nature to destroy the spirit of the army, and part of which was false.

Marshal Bazaine has, after recognizing the new government, lent ear to the propositions brought from France by one Regnier, and to the plans of restoration formed by that agent.

Marshal Bazaine has informed Regnier of the date when his provisions would give out, surrendering thus a State secret to an individual whose identity was only established by a passport from M. Bismarck.

Marshal Bazaine has instructed M. Regnier to declare that he was ready to capitulate with his army, on conditions of obtaining the honors of war, when he had yet food for more than a month and ammunitions even beyond his need.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

WHEN the yellow flag with the double-headed eagle of Russia in the centre flies from the flagstaff of the Kremlin Palace it announces to Moscow that Alexander the Emancipator is in the ancient capital of his vast dominions. Constitutional sovereigns lie on a bed of roses compared to the Autocrat of Russia. From him everything hinges in the country that contains eight millions of square miles; with him moves the entire machinery of State, and always on the move His Majesty is obliged to be. Trained in the severe school of the Emperor Nicholas, Alexander II. never allows himself a moment's relaxation. It is known what a passionate soldier the Emperor of Germany is, how he will even attend the drills of a single company. The Emperor of Russia, though, goes from review to review, from field-days of 5,000 men to field-days of special arms, from the target practice of a few non-commissioned officers to a manoeuvre of the fleet. Now in Poland, now at Tsarskoe Selo, now at Cronstadt, now in the Caucasus, and all at once in the Crimea. Always soldiers, soldiers, soldiers! He himself is never out of uniform, and none of the ministers ever discard their epaulettes. The Imperial suite is, of course, enormous. To-day His Majesty is at Moscow; to-night he proceeds to the Crimea. In the train the Minister of the Interior will probably see him with innumerable papers for signature; the Minister of Finance, of Justice, or of Foreign Affairs will disturb the Imperial rest. Such is it to be an emperor; and how many there are who would give a whole lifetime for five minutes in such a position! For five minutes it may be pleasant, but it is questionable whether a longer experience would not bring about a change of feeling.

On Thursday, the 28th, the Czar, as the Emperor of Russia is called far more often abroad than in his own country, arrived in this quaint city. Russian loyalty is exuberant in the way of flags and illuminations, the

latter being repeated every night of the Imperial sojourn. The first duty of the crowned head on entering Moscow has been from time immemorial to make obeisance at the central chapel. Thither then the Emperor at once repaired, and descending from his *calèche* kissed the figure of the Blessed Virgin. Then a visit to the Cathedral of the Assumption, the morning sun shining brightly on its many gilded domes, and in a neighboring monastery occupies an hour, when the Emperor gallops off in his carriage to see his faithful soldiers. In the exercise field in the Petrovsky park some 20,000 men wish their master good health as he canters down their front. The rain, which has now been giving us more of its presence than is agreeable to man or beast, soon puts an end to the field-day. Need we follow all the manoeuvres that were executed? Shall we travel over the ground with the batteries, squadrons, and companies; count the distance that separates them, and the number of rounds they fire? It would be more agreeable to arrange it all in imagination. A review is a review all the world over. A march past is executed with more or less exactitude, and in one of two or three formations. A sham fight must always be the greater or less perfect repetition of a lesson previously delivered. We will then leave the soldiers to go home and change their dripping linen trousers, if they have a change, and if not, to get rheumatism, and follow the Emperor to the Palace. There a great military dinner, to which all the principal officers of the district have been invited, and, judging by the number of country *calèches* with three or four horses abreast that are in waiting, there must be goodly assemblage. A visit to two theatres completes His Majesty's first day's task. The morning, tough, brings another review in the park, the afternoon an inspection of cadets, the evening another play, and so on day after day. We do not envy the Emperor; but who can help joining in the Russian veneration for one so devoted to his duty, who gives his life to the people?

"AN anxiety not to see the old *Excellent* rammed off the mud or blown up by a Harvey torpedo, must," writes Commander W. B. McHardy, R. N., in the new number of the *Proceedings of the Junior Naval Professional Association*, "be our excuse for entering on this subject" of the heavy gun v. rams and torpedoes. As an engineering officer he affirms that "the navy does not possess sufficient skill in firing at objects in rapid motion to ensure either accuracy or rapidity. There are men especially taught by intelligent eye-training to attain these results. Our naval gun-sights are ill adapted for adjusting rapidly to suit ever-changing distances. There are no officers or others specially trained and distinguished for their skill in directing the fire of the guns simultaneously on fixed bearings. There is in use no instantaneous and general method of measuring the distance of swiftly moving ships, and this want is not supplied by training either officers or men, especially in the art of accurately judging these distances. There exists no suitable means of communicating to each gun the distance and bearing of the particular ships it is desirable to aim at. There is no system of target practice carried out which can enable officers to judge of the respective value of end-on or bow-fire, broadside-fire, converging-fire, and independent fire under the various circumstances in which they are likely to come into play in action. If the fleet were to be engaged to-morrow, the value of its artillery fire would probably be quite inappreciable, and yet observe the patient, persevering labor which is devoted to perfect it. How is this? We fear the only reason for it lies in the total absence of any appreciation of the great importance which attaches itself to the points referred to." As for torpedo instruction, Commander McHardy animadverts on the fact that, "although years have elapsed since their introduction, no officers are yet familiar with their use. So far as we are able to judge from personal observation, all knowledge of this subject is carefully withheld from the majority of the naval profession, and the few privileged ones, who are supposed to make themselves acquainted with it, do not appear, either experimentally or otherwise, to turn their knowledge practically to any useful purpose."

A STRIKING proof of the improved and improving habits of seamen in the Royal Navy is afforded, *Broad Arrow* thinks, by a Parliamentary paper lately printed, showing the deposits and withdrawals and investments of sums deposited under the Naval Savings Bank act of 1866, in 1871-72. On the 31st of March, 1871, the balance on hand, not counting the interest due, amounted to £55,190 10s. 10d. The deposits made between the 1st of April, 1871, and the 31st of March, 1872, amounted to £54,251 18s. 8d. During the same periods the withdrawals amounted, with interest, to £50,248 11s. 7d., and the deposits forfeited by desertion to £88 6s. The number of accounts open on the 31st of March, 1871, was 4,206. The number of fresh accounts opened between the 1st of April, 1871, and the 31st of March, 1872, was 4,183; and the number closed during the same period was 2,993. The number of depositors on 31st of March, 1872, was 5,396, and the sums so deposited amounted, without reckoning interest, to £59,226 13s., or, including the amounts of interest due thereon, to £61,031 1s. The investments of the sums deposited have been made in consols and Madras railway stocks.

THE veterans of the Mexican War of the State met, October 14, in New York, to complete their organization. General Mansfield Lovell, formerly of the Confederate army, was in the chair, in the absence of General Joseph Hooker, president of the association. After debate a constitution was adopted. Rear-Admiral Walke was elected one of the vice-presidents.

THE French frigate *Magician*, which arrived off the Battery early Wednesday night, October 15, still lies where she has cast her anchor. She has arrived here on her cruise to and from the Antilles, and was to leave for home early this week.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The Seventh has fully awakened to the spirit of rifle practice and Creedmoor, and although it took no real active part at the first meeting of the National Rifle Association aside from individual entries, great activity is now and has for some past been shown by many of its members in their practice at the range. Rumors come to us of great preparations in the regiment for this new military excitement, and from what we can ascertain, the Seventh has made up its mind to take a leading interest in rifle practice, and are now at work consummating plans which will further the matter. Rifle practice committees have been or are to be appointed in each company, and an officer detailed as instructor of musketry. The regiment propose establishing permanent headquarters near the range for the accommodation of its members, and the subject of rifle practice generally, we are pleased to note, looks very flourishing in the regiment. This subject has long laid dormant in the regiment, and the organization of the National Rifle Association and the establishment of Creedmoor has given an impetus to a subject too long neglected in this regiment, as well as the National Guard generally. The Seventh, for discipline, drill, etc., has heretofore occupied a leading position as a militia organization. In rifle practice, however, it has found itself somewhat behind. It now proposes to recover the lost laurel, and when the Seventh undertakes any matter of this kind it goes heart and soul and is bound to win.

On Saturday two competitions between members of the Seventh regiment took place at Creedmoor, the detachment comprising members from the First, Second, Seventh, and Eighth companies. The first competition was for the regimental cartridge-shell badge (this is the tenth competition for this trophy), which was won by J. P. M. Richards, of Seventh company. Five shots at 500 yards.

In this competition Mr. J. P. M. Richards, of Company G, made 17 points; Gardiner, Company G, 17; McMillan, Company A, 16; Price, Company H, 16; Sandford, Company H, 16; Boyd, Company H, 13; Moore, Company G, 11; Marshall, Company A, 9; Boyd, Company G, 6; Lather, Company B, 6; Lenton, Company B, 5; Henry, Company H, 4.

The second competition was for a gold badge (five shots at 200 yards) which was won by Corporal McMillan, of Company A, by a score of 16 points. The other competition scores as follows: Sandford, Company H, 14; Gardiner, Company G, 13; Lenton, Company B, 12; Richards, Company G, 10; Henry, Company H, 10; Price, Company H, 10; Boyd, Company H, 9; Lather, Company B, 6; Boyd, Company G, 6; Marshall, Company A, 6; Moore, Company G, 3. Corporal McMillan also won a badge for the best aggregate score of the day.

We learn the First company of the Seventh regiment has offered for competition the famous stove-pipe piece of artillery used at the Saratoga encampment of the regiment, but now christened a Gatling gun, to be shot for by teams from each company in the early part of November; five shots each man at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The members of the regiment are looking forward to a most exciting competition on this occasion, and there is no doubt but it will be a very spirited contest.

EIGHTH REGIMENT (WASHINGTON GRAYS).—This regiment is ordered to assemble at the armory, instead of Tompkins Square, in full fatigue (white gloves), October 29, for the annual inspection and review. Roll call of companies at 7:45 P. M. The regiment to assemble at the armory for inspection by wings, as follows: Right wing, Companies H, B, E, K, and F, October 21; left wing, Companies I, C, G, A, and D, October 24.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—This battery, Captain Simons, will assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, October 27, at 1:15 P. M., for inspection and review.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Austen, will assemble in fatigue uniform and white cross belts at the Capitoline ball grounds October 29 for annual inspection and muster. Assembly at 3 o'clock P. M. Companies will proceed to the grounds accompanied by their respective drummers. The officers in command of companies being held responsible for the prompt arrival of their commands on the grounds.

An invitation having been extended to this command by the management of the Fourteenth street New York Lyceum Theatre to be present at the performance on Wednesday evening of last week the members of the regiment attended en masse in dress uniform, the band and drum corps accompanying the command. The performance was thoroughly enjoyed, and the Forty-seventh is open to any other engagement of similar character at any time that theatre managers may make it convenient.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Robert S. Orser has been detailed, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Lockwood, as instructor for non-commissioned officers, in place of Lieutenant Belknap, excused. The first theoretical drill will be for officers, October 25, for non-commissioned, October 24. The Board of Examination for non-commissioned officers will consist of the field officers of the regiment.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—This command is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal on the following evenings for instruction and drill, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M.: November 12 and 26; December 10; January 14, 1874; February 11, 1874; April 8, 1874. The following non-commissioned officers of Company B have been reduced to the ranks for desertion: Corporals Sinclair Hareux, Robert Richey, and John H. Dempsey. The following promotions in Company F are confirmed: Andrew Gibson to be sergeant, vice Osborne; William Asher to be sergeant, vice Pettit.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—The handsome new structure erected in Brooklyn by Kings county for the accommodation of the Twenty-third regiment, on the evening of October 20 was formally opened by the regiment to its friends. The evening was exceedingly unpropitious, but this did not deter the thousands holding tickets from attending, so that by half-past nine o'clock the capacious building was filled to its utmost limits, and the military proceedings of the regiment and the newly fitted up apartments commanded the utmost attention of all until past midnight. The regiment, to accommodate its numerous friends, gave two performances, and issued tickets accordingly. A limited number of these admitted spectators at 8 P. M., while another colored ticket gave admission "after 9 o'clock P. M." This of course involved a "heavy" part for the regiment, but at the same time to a certain extent relieved the building of an early crush, which would have undoubtedly interfered with the proper execution of the military ceremonies. At a little past 8 o'clock the regiment assembled, the line being formed by the usual division of the dress parade ceremony. The regiment was equalized into eight command of sixteen files, six companies occupying a parallel line. Colonel R. C. Ward was in command, and the line was formed in commendable style by the veteran Adjutant Hunter. A review followed, Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole, Eleventh brigade, accompanied by his staff, being the reviewing party. The battalion looked exceedingly steady, and the passage was managed without confusion, and in good style. The band, drum corps, and right company stood fast, while the other portion of the battalion broke into column of fours; at the command March the right moved forward followed by the left companies, which formed company after the first change of direction, and after passing in review again broke into column of fours, took the double time paces enough to allow room for the complete passage of the companies which followed. This was the only plan possible to adopt for an indoor review, and the double time was the happy movement which gave all the companies a fair chance to pass the point of the review before breaking into fours, and avoided the usual confusion of these reviews after passage. The battalion was then dismissed, the band taking position in the centre of the room and performing several selections, the floor meanwhile being kept clear. At a little past 9 o'clock the battalion reassembled for the closing act or dress parade ceremony, but this time with fronts reduced to ten files. This ceremony was well performed; after which the people fell in for their dress parade and the double time dance, inspired by Contorno's good music. The drill floor and company rooms were soon filled, and the elegantly fitted up apartments of the officers and companies were inspected with delight by the numerous gathering. The dimensions and a general description of the new armory has already been published in these columns, and it is only necessary to state that the Twenty-third undoubtedly has one of the best and handsomest armories in the State, and it was so generally conceded by the numerous military gentlemen from New York and elsewhere present on this evening. The large drill room on the ground floor, the cosy company rooms just off this, the elegant apartments for councils of the official board, the colonel's, adjutant's, and the other various convenient rooms, combine to make this armory exceedingly acceptable to all lovers of the National Guard, and a gift of the county which the Twenty-third will never be slow to appreciate. We have not the space to do justice to the elegant fitting up of the rooms of the armory, which has been done almost if not entirely at the individual expense of the members, the building being placed in possession of the regiment in an unfinished condition. The rooms are fitted in accordance with the tastes of the different companies, and in some instances are not yet complete in their furniture. The rooms of Companies A, B, F, and K were particularly noticeable for elegance, the first and last being the handsomest of the regiment. The floral ornamentations to the rooms were in some instances very profuse—the room of Company A reminding one more of a conservatory than a room for meetings. The stationary fittings up of the rooms are all of black walnut; also the desks, etc. The floor of Company A is uncovered, and of plain yellow pine, as is likewise Company C and F; but very wisely these companies, we understand, propose placing mosaic wooden flooring down in place of carpets. The walls are frescoed, and the windows elegantly upholstered with reps lambrequins and lace curtains, and the furniture of the room is very unique and handsome. Company B's room is handsomely carpeted, lockers leather covered, and furniture exceedingly tasty. Company C's room contains a fine piano; the black walnut lockers are covered with scarlet leather; shades to the windows plainly adjusted; and walls covered with several fine engravings. The room of Company D was elegantly carpeted, the lockers hanging, and light cane-bottom chairs used for seats. Company E also had hanging lockers, leather cushioned chairs being used for seats. The floor of this company was covered with oilcloth. Company F had no covering to the

floor, but otherwise was very handsomely fitted up, with leather cushion to lockers; large flower stand in the centre of the room filled with choice flowers; elegant gas statuettes over desk, window shades, etc. The rooms of Companies G and H are waiting occupants, and that of Company I closed for repairs; but Company K's room, last but not least, was exceedingly elegant in its fitting up. This company has had two unique black walnut upright castellated desks erected at the further end of the room, one for the military and the other for the civil records of the company. On each of these desks are the monograms of the company. The floor is covered with an exceedingly rich bordered carpet, and the lockers are covered with scarlet leather. A piano stood open, vases of flowers filled the room with fragrance, and a costly regulator on a frescoed wall told the time. The Board of Officers' room is the handsomest in either division, elegantly carpeted, frescoed, and upholstered with handsome lambrequins, etc. This room contains a fine painting of the first colonel of the Twenty-third, Colonel Everdell, and the State prize silver-plated water cooler won by the Twenty-third's team at Creedmoor.

THE NEW WESTCHESTER COUNTY REGIMENT.—It will be remembered the Third Infantry as a regiment was disbanded some time since, but the companies remained intact. Major-General Husted, commanding the Fifth division, has, we understand, received permission to form a new regiment, and on this Saturday, October 25, a meeting will be held by those interested, in Morrisania with this purpose in view. The regiment will be formed from the companies located in the towns east of the Harlem railroad, formerly attached to the Third regiment. The new regiment as proposed is to be officered and formed as follows: Colonel, John T. Underhill; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Huss, Jr.; Major, James H. Jenkins. Company A—Saran, Morrisania; Company B—Mass, Mount Vernon; Company C—Davis, Mount Vernon; Company D—Hay, Tuckahoe; Company E—Hufnagel, Mount Vernon; Company F—Lyons, New Rochelle; Company G—Lambert, Melrose; ———— Mo-Gowan, Melrose (60 men). There are one or two other companies in process of organization, and the new regiment, we are informed, has a most excellent prospect. The announcement of Captain Underhill, the former adjutant of the Third, as the proposed commander, is most acceptable. He is an officer of energy, has long experience, and is perfectly capable for the position. The other portion of the proposed field is good, Captain Huss, the candidate for lieutenant-colonel, being heretofore considered one of the best company commanders of the Third. The gentleman proposed for major, Mr. Jenkins, is a veteran of the late war, and is every way worthy of the position. If everything, therefore, goes as expected on Saturday, Westchester county next month will be able to again parade a regiment. There is some of the old element still, we observe, among the new company officers; but we trust at this time they will have the good sense to hold their peace, or else up goes the new Westchester regiment, and in that case further attempt at organization will be almost futile. It is proposed to call the new regiment the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

In this connection we will state *en passant* that we observe General Rider has issued orders for the inspection and muster of the various companies comprising his brigade. Since the Third regiment was disbanded the Seventh brigade commander unfortunately has been compelled to deal entirely with companies. The annual review of the Seventh brigade, comprising these companies, will take place at Morrisania October 28 at 2 P. M. For this, your know, General, are we soldiers.

Since writing the above we have received G. O. No. 6 from Headquarters Seventh-brigade, Fifth division, dated "South East," Oct. 20, 1873, which announcing that Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, having been organized into a regiment of infantry, notifies the company officers to attend an election, to be held at the armory of Company A, at Morrisania, on Saturday, October 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing suitable persons to fill the offices of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major in the Twenty-seventh regiment Infantry, Seventh brigade, Fifth division, N. G. S. N. Y.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—The court-martial instituted to try Colonel Geo. T. Steenberg, the commander of this regiment, located at Troy, N. Y., on the serious charges of disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, disrespect to his superior officer, drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and the various specifications thereof, found the accused guilty of all the charges and a portion of the specification. The accused was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded, two-thirds of the court agreeing thereto, and to be fined the sum of one hundred dollars. Major-General Carr, commanding Third division, in approving the findings of the court, in concluding his review of the proceedings says: "The major-general commanding will not write such a reprimand, neither will he sanction a sentence so disproportionate to the offences proved. It is, therefore, disapproved, the fine being remitted from considerations in no respect personal to the accused." Colonel George T. Steenberg is likewise reminded by the major-general "that rank brings with it duties as well as privileges. One of the most important of these duties is the setting an example of exact obedience of orders and regulations to subordinates, and no amount of seal in the discharge of other duties is a sufficient excuse for a neglect of this one. Colonel George T. Steen-

berg will be released from arrest, and will return to duty, if, after the finding of the court convicting him of such grave, unofficerlike and ungentlemanly offenses, he can with due self-respect wear the uniform of the service whose rules and customs he has violated, whose discipline he has defied, and whose code of honor he has wantonly transgressed."

A glance at the charges and specifications—which unfortunately we have not the space to publish—of the greater part of which the accused was found guilty, leads us to believe that the division commander is perfectly correct in his remarks, and that the sentence of the court was entirely inadequate and unjust to the National Guard. A correspondent of the *Troy Press*, in intelligently reviewing the proceedings, censures the court severely for its alleged partiality to the accused, and in conclusion says:

An intelligent public will feel the most unmitigated contempt for the court that has perpetrated so gross an outrage upon our citizen-soldier. The classical proverb, "Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus," would be applicable to this court if the Latin poet had characterized the "mus" not only as "ridiculus," but also as "abortivus and putribus." But the odium that attaches to the court does not rest upon one of its members. The lustre of the star was undimmed—it maintained its position in its own constellation undisturbed, while the eagles befouled and befuddled, having lost their balance and their bearing, wildly and blindly swept downward deeper and deeper into the lowest depths of official dishonor until by the momentum of their own dead weight, they plunged into the mire of degradation, where the once proud, royal eagles were transformed into preying buzzards.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The Ninth has been in possession of a building used as an armory for some years; but the work of completing the interior has been so slow, and the means of the members so limited, that it was only last week it was able to hospitably say, "Come and see us." This it did on the evening of the 16th instant, and seldom has a building been more fashionably filled, or a more hospitable welcome offered visitors. The spacious drill-room and the sizes of the various company rooms and apartments of the armory have been before described in these columns; it is therefore sufficient to state in brief that the main drill-room, on the top floor, is 100 by 200 feet in dimensions, the roof of which is arched and rests on the main walls, the only columns allowed in the room being the necessary military columns of the regiment and its detachments. The company rooms are 25 by 33 feet, and sixteen feet high. These rooms have been handsomely furnished by the various companies, as their tastes and the funds allowed, and in most instances the rooms present a very elegant and comfortable condition, as also do the Board of Officers' rooms. The opening reception was a happy success, and the regiment and its officers are to be congratulated.

INSPECTIONS.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel John Ward, assembled for inspection, etc., at Tompkins Square, October 16. The regiment was somewhat behind time, and paraded in full-dress uniform. The recent fire at the regimental armory destroyed many of the uniforms of the men, Company C particularly being affected by the fire; the regiment therefore paraded in full-dress. Many of the men paraded in fatigue, while others in citizen's clothes, wearing a fatigue cap, or any portion of the uniforms saved from the fire. In appearance, therefore, the regiment suffered somewhat; but the appended returns present the only gain in numbers thus far exhibited in the inspections this season. The regiment and its commander are therefore to be congratulated, and had it not been for the recent misfortune to its new and handsome headquarters, the Twelfth undoubtedly would have shown a very large increase in its active strength. Its aggregate strength exhibits an increase of 35 over last year, at which time the regiment showed, as compared with the former year, a falling off of 10 in the aggregate and 53 actively. The old Twelfth, small as it is, holds its own well, and next year, with a new armory, good field, and improved company officers, we predict large increase in strength, and general improvement.

The review, which preceded the drill, inspection, and muster, was exceedingly well done, even if the usually bright commandant of the Third company (B) did for the nonce wool-gather. Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve handled the battalion well; the passage was good, but the salutes, with few exceptions, very inferior. In the battalion drill the Twelfth showed that during the summer it had not lost much, and, barring several errors of minor importance, gave an excellent exhibit. The following are the returns of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	39	—	39
Company A.....	26	5	31
Company B.....	20	15	35
Company C.....	23	25	48
Company D.....	22	22	44
Company E.....	23	16	39
Company F.....	33	11	44
Company G.....	24	8	32
Company H.....	16	25	41
Company I.....	19	19	38
Company K.....	21	27	48
Total.....	339	178	517

In 1872 the Twelfth mustered present 326, absent 156, total 482.

Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Porter, paraded for inspection at Tompkins Square on the afternoon of October 17. The regiment was promptly on the square, and took position for review on the south side. The recruit class, without muskets, performed guard duty very satisfactorily, the grounds being kept very clear during the entire military proceedings. The Twenty-second always looks natty, and this parade was not an exception. Colonel Porter, accompanied by the inspector, Major Hall, received the review, Major McGrath commanding the regiment. This ceremony was exceedingly well done, the salutes of the officers being exceptionally excellent. We, however, were at a loss for the authority for the salute of the sergeant-major, or the salute with the hand of the non-commissioned staff. Drum-Major

Strube, very properly in our opinion, did not salute in the passage in review. The double time was executed with very good alignment, the left company being the best of the column. The battalion halted before wheeling into line, losing but little distance, however. The battalion movements which followed were very commendably performed, and the regiment, except in strength, made a very handsome inspection, being well equipped, and in every way in good condition. Gilmore, the inimitable band leader, was present as a spectator only, and the new band of sixty-five performers will not be inspected until the evening of November 18, when, in full musical glory and unique uniforms, it will muster at the Academy of Music. Sir Patrick Gilmore expects to astonish New York next month; and the Twenty-second's Jubilee band is the coming sensation. From a glance at the appended muster return, it will be observed that the regiment shows a falling off in numbers, as it has done since 1871. Its active loss last year, as compared with the returns of the year previous, was 30, and in the aggregate 26. This year the absence of a band increased the active loss to 70 (the same as last year, counting the band at 40), while in the aggregate a similar exhibit is made, the falling off being 76. Company A is the banner company this season; and Company C made the best muster—36 out of 43 men. Company B for the past few years has gradually fallen off in numbers from one of the strongest companies in the regiment, if not the division, to one of the weakest commands in the regiment. The following are the returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	1	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	—	4
Band.....	—	—	—
Company A.....	54	13	67
Company B.....	37	11	48
Company C.....	38	5	43
Company D.....	47	13	60
Company E.....	44	11	55
Company F.....	46	12	58
Company G.....	34	12	46
Company H.....	34	21	55
Company I.....	43	17	60
Total.....	387	116	503

The Twenty-second in 1872 mustered 457 present, 122 absent, 579 total.

Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel Vose, was ordered to be inspected at Tompkins Square October 20, but the storm necessitated the use of the State Arsenal, where, after a review, the regiment was inspected and mustered. The regiment, in its neat fatigue, knapsacks, and cross belts, as usual looked well, and the ceremony of review was well performed. The following returns show a slight active and aggregate falling off, but the weather was anything but conducive for a large turnout:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	1	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	—	5
Band.....	39	—	39
Company A.....	32	6	38
Company B.....	34	10	44
Company C.....	28	7	35
Company D.....	32	11	43
Company E.....	25	14	39
Company F.....	39	14	53
Company G.....	42	12	54
Company H.....	28	15	43
Company I.....	23	9	32
Company K.....	32	24	56
Total.....	371	123	494

The Seventy-first in 1872 mustered 381 present, 174 absent, 555 total.

Sixty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Cavanaugh, was inspected and mustered at Tompkins Square October 15. The regiment was very promptly on the ground, and appeared generally to good advantage. The lieutenant-colonel in command at the review was a little hasty, and thereby placed the regiment in an awkward position, but otherwise the proceedings passed off very satisfactorily, and the regiment exhibited improvement. In the battalion drill, however, which preceded the inspection, the command, or at least many of the officers, were as green as the country they hail from, and the regiment in consequence showed the lack of proper instruction in drill. The Sixty-ninth is nevertheless a good organization, and always looks serviceable. The band with the regiment, led by Bandmaster O'Brien, really looked gorgeous in uniforms and brassknives, and reminded one of dismounted Hussars, having brass enough to go through anything, except a muster. The following are the returns of the muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	1	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	1	6
Band.....	—	—	—
Company A.....	48	14	62
Company B.....	49	36	85
Company C.....	39	17	56
Company D.....	41	7	48
Company E.....	56	20	76
Company F.....	54	29	83
Company G.....	22	30	52
Company H.....	17	31	48
Company I.....	42	22	64
Company K.....	37	31	68
Total.....	387	259	646

In 1872 the Sixty-ninth mustered 398 present, 254 absent, 652 total, showing a falling off of 11 actively and 116 in the aggregate.

STREET REVIEW OF A DIVISION OF INFANTRY.—Brigadier General J. W. Hoffman, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has prepared the following directions for a review of a division on an avenue or street of a city:

1. The line will be formed with the front rank ten paces in front of the line of curb or road-way in rear. Twenty paces intervals between the regiments. Thirty paces between the brigades. The officers at their posts as prescribed by paragraphs 12-20, Upton's Tactics. The troops at "IN PLACE REST."

2. At the time designated for the review the division commander will cause the signal of "Attention" to be sounded by his bugle. This will be repeated by the brigade commanders, who will then command: 1. PREPARE FOR REVIEW. (At this the colonels will command: 1. Fix bayonet. 2. Carry—Arms. 3. Prepare to open ranks. 4. Rear, open order.)

3. MARCH. The rear rank will open out to one pace. The rank of file-closers will take post one pace in rear of the rear rank. The company officers two paces in front of the front rank, each opposite to his place in line of battle. The staff officers four paces from the right flank of their regiment, and in line with the company officers. The non-commissioned staff three paces on the left flank of the front rank. The band ten paces on the right of the front rank. The drum corps in rear of the band. The color-bearer will take

post in the line of company officers. These dispositions being made, the field officers will take post two paces in front of the line of company officers, the colonel one pace in their front, and each opposite to his place in line of battle. The brigade commander will then command: 1. PREPARE TO REST. (The colonels add, Order—Arms.) 2. IN PLACE—REST. He will then take post ten paces from the right of the brigade, two paces in front of the line of colonels; his staff in one rank three paces in his rear; his flag and orderlies three paces in rear of the staff.

3. When the reviewing officer, accompanied by the division commander and their respective staffs, presents himself at the right of the first brigade, the brigade commander will face his brigade, and command: 1. ATTENTION—BATTALIONS. 2. CARRY—ARMS. 3. PRESENT—ARMS. Then reverse and salute the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer having acknowledged the salute, the brigade commander will recover his sword and resume his post in front of his staff. At the third command the first regiment will present arms. The second regiment will be brought to the present by command of its colonel, when the reviewing officer arrives at twenty paces from the right flank of the regiment. When the reviewing officer has passed the left of the first regiment, the colonel will command: 1. Carry—Arms. 2. Order—Arms. 3. In place—Rest. What is here prescribed for the brigadier general and for colonels of the first and second regiments, will be observed by the other brigadier-generals and colonels.

4. When the reviewing officer has arrived at the left of the division, he will return to the right, by the rear rank. The colonels will cause arms to be carried when he is passing in rear of their respective regiments.

5. When the reviewing officer has taken his post at the color, placed to indicate his presence, the division commander will again cause the signal of "Attention" to be sounded. When the brigade commanders will command: 1. ATTENTION—BATTALIONS. 2. CARRY—ARMS. 3. CLOSE—ORDER. 4. MARCH. 5. BY THE RIGHT FLANK. (Colonels will add, Four—Right.) 6. MARCH. (The colonels add: 1. Forward. 2. Guide—Left. 3. Right shoulder—Shift—Arms.) The staff officers will remain at the head of the column. The column will incline to the right, as near to the curb or right of the road-way as practicable. It will change direction to the left, at the first camp color, and again at the second. When the first regiment has passed the second color, the colonel will command: 1. By company—Left front into line. 2. March. 3. Guide left. The other colonels will conform to what is here prescribed for the colonel of the first regiment.

6. When the head of the column is at one hundred paces from the reviewing officer, the brigade commander will command: 1. PASS IN REVIEW. 2. COLUMN—GUIDE—RIGHT. Upon which the officers, if not already there, will take post as follows: The colonel ten paces in front of the captain of his leading company, his staff, excepting the adjutant, three paces in his rear; the lieutenant-colonel two paces from the left flank of the leading company; the major two paces from the left flank of the rear company; the adjutant two paces from the left of the second company; the sergeant-major two paces from the left of the company next to the rear; the other non-commissioned staff officers three paces in rear of the file-closers of the rear company. When the head of a regiment arrives at fifty paces from the reviewing officer, the colonel will command, Carry—Arms.

7. In order that the men may not be inconvenienced by the playing of the different bands while passing each other, when in column, moving to and from the point where the change of direction will be made, the following rule will be observed: The bands and the drum corps moving to that point will cease playing when they meet the band of the first regiment moving from that point, and will resume playing when they themselves have made the change of direction, the men of their respective regiments in the meantime taking step from the band or drum corps passing on their left.

8. Regimental commanders will see that their bandmaster is properly instructed in his duties. When the troops are in line and arms are presented, the drums will give the prescribed "ruffles" (two for a brigadier-general and three for a major-general). The bands will play when the reviewing officer is passing in front, and again when passing in rear of their respective regiments. When the column is passing in review, the bands and drum corps will turn off, after having passing the reviewing officer, and take post in his front, playing while their regiment is passing. The drums will again sound the ruffles when the colors salute. When the rear of a regiment has passed the reviewing officer, the band and drum corps will move in double time, to regain the head of their regiment. The colonel will cause the bayonets to be unfixed, without halting, and will direct the staff officers to return to their proper places in column. During the review all mounted officers will remain mounted. All officers will salute with sword, and when they pass in review, will be careful to turn their eyes towards the reviewing officer an instant before they salute. The division and brigade commanders and their staffs, and the regimental commanders, will turn off after having passed the reviewing officer. The salute of the division, brigade, and regimental commander, and of the colors will be acknowledged by the reviewing officer.

The station of the reviewing officer will be opposite the intersection of a cross street to allow as much room as practicable for the column passing in review. Should the head of this column arrive at the reviewing officer before the rear of the column of fours has passed that point, the latter column will change direction to the right on the cross street, for twenty paces, and by two additional changes will regain the main street, thus leaving room on the cross street, opposite the reviewing officer, for the bands when they turn out.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The daily *Graphic*, of Wednesday, published a half-page picture giving the portraits of the twelve members of the Twenty-second regiment who carried off so many of the honors at Creedmoor.

The Eleventh regiment court-martial, after several sessions, has been dissolved, and at last the only true course is about to be pursued by the State. A court of inquiry has been ordered by General Headquarters, and the whole matter will be thoroughly sifted to the bottom. Then those at fault will be tried by court-martial, and we trust summarily dealt with. These courts should not be allowed to drag the usual length, but the sessions should be frequent and long. Let us finish this matter before spring, at least.

—COLONEL FRANK W. STERRY, of the Sixth regiment, who arrived from Europe in the *Scotia* on Wednesday, was escorted at 10 P. M. by his command from the foot of Christopher street to his residence, No. 142 East Fourteenth street, where he was serenaded.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IRRITATING and exceptional regulations are to be deprecated, says *Broad Arrow*. Don't fidget and worry the soldier; he is a good fellow, easily pleased and contented, in spite of what all the martinet and noodles in and out of the service may be pleased to, what they call think, to the contrary.

THE following figures show the average number of rounds per gun expended by the German artillery in the principal great battles fought by them with the French armies in the campaign of 1870-71. At the battle of Weissenburg the total average was 15.5 per gun; Woerth, 42.6 rounds per gun; Spiocheron, 30.4 rounds per gun; Borny, 20.7 rounds per gun; Mars la Tour, 94 rounds per gun; Gravelotte, 56.5 rounds per gun; Beaumont, 30 rounds per gun; Noisseville, 59.5 rounds per gun; Sedan, 55.8 rounds per gun. The greatest number of rounds fired by any field battery of Mars la Tour, where the average per gun for the battery amounted to the large number of 450 rounds; the least number fired by any field battery was at the battle of Beaumont when the average per gun amounted to 1-3 rounds.

THE discontinuance of our weather-forecasts, says *Broad Arrow*, has occasioned much inconvenience, and not a little grumbling. In the United States, it is found by statistics that seventy per cent. of these forecasts have been reliable and true. With a little extension of our present area, we do not see why similar results should not be obtained in this country. If the science of meteorology is to be of any practical value, on land and sea, we must utilize the telegraph more extensively, and act in concert with other departments elsewhere. To assist at the Convention to be held in Vienna, in establishing a world-wide system of weather reports, connecting the United States and Europe, is the mission of General Myer, the chief signal officer of the United States, better known as "Old Probabilities." We wish him every success. With so many heavy iron-clads in our navy, it is more than ever important for us to increase our scientific mastery over the elements.

A DESPATCH from Padang, Sumatra, August 15, 1873, states that this small settlement shows signs of the approaching military expedition to Acheen in arrivals of troops, erection of temporary bamboo barracks, and in the receipts of various military stores and ammunition. They are to have at Padang some 4,000 troops, of whom about 1,500 have already arrived, and the remainder will soon follow. The second expedition to Acheen will leave in October, and will consist of a fleet of thirty ships and steamers and 12,000 to 15,000 men, and the Dutch are confident that, though there will probably be hard fighting on the first landing, and perhaps some heavy loss of life on their side, as in the first expedition, the Acheenese will soon find out that they cannot stand against mitrailleuses and Beaumont breech-loaders. Telegraphic communication with Singkel, near the southwest frontier coast line of Acheen, has been hurriedly opened by government to get the quickest news from Acheen to headquarters at Batavia.

DESERTIONS from the army continue to give the War Office an infinity of trouble, says the *London Naval and Military Gazette*. There were 2,034 last year. It must not be supposed, however, that all of these deserters left the army. Some of them deserted from one regiment because they did not like the officers, or the quarters in which it was stationed, and enlisted in another where the officers or quarters were more popular. A little while ago, a soldier awarded a punishment for some offence, declared he would not stand it, and said, "I give myself up as a deserter from the regiment serving at A——." Being interrogated, he admitted that he "enlisted on the very day that he deserted." He had gone to a huckster, who had lent him plain clothes in exchange for his uniform, and as soon as he had re-enlisted exchanged back again. He was asked if he was not afraid of meeting his old companions day after day, for they were still in the neighborhood, and he replied, "Not a bit; most of them has done the like afore, and most will do the like again." It was ascertained that in one case a man, still in the army, had deserted and re-enlisted no less than four times.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, under date of September 30, writes: "Admiral Popoff, the inventor of the round iron-clad, has at length the satisfaction of seeing his idea carried out; and scientific men will now have an opportunity of judging whether the *Popovka* is likely to be studied as a model for other vessels of the same type, or whether she is only to serve as a monument of the inventor's ingenuity. The *Nongorod*, as the new iron-clad is called, was built at Nicolaieff, and sent from that port to Sebastopol, where she arrived on the 14th instant, amid the acclamations of an immense crowd which had been anxiously waiting to see her. This strange looking vessel, which has been so much talked about, is thus described by a correspondent of the *Nicolaieff Messenger*: 'Imagine a large bowl sunk to its edge in the water, covered with a saucer of the same diameter, turned up side down, on the bottom of which is placed a glass of a cylindrical form. All this together forms the hull of a vessel weighing more than 150,000 pounds (say 2,400 tons), built entirely of iron. The saucer represents the deck of the ship, and the glass the turret, which is to be armed at Sebastopol with two enormous 11-inch guns.' The correspondent adds that the *Popovka* steams eight knots an hour, and is easily manageable. She was visited on the 24th by the Emperor, who had gone to Sebastopol for a military inspection.

THE *London Army and Navy Gazette* says: Experiments have been made at Portsmouth by the Admiralty Torpedo Committee with Commander Harvey's sea torpedoes, arranged by him to be fired electrically. The torpedoes were towed from the *Grinder*, by Mr. Main, master, and the gunboat tender to the *Excellent*, the vessel to be attacked to ascertain if the levers when forced in by contact with the gunboat caused the electric arrangements to act as intended. A fuse, such as would

in real service be in the centre of exploding bolts, was placed in circuit on the deck, and in all four attacks were made on the gunboats—viz., two in presence of the committee and two when commander Harvey was making his trial trip. The fuse was fired on contact, proving that the torpedo can, by this arrangement, be exploded by electrical agency, if preferred. The last experiment was towing the large torpedo at the high speed of the fast tug *Grinder*, in order to ascertain if the isolated wire in the tow-rope then provided would stand the strain without parting. After towing at this speed for about twenty minutes the fuse in circuit exploded, showing that the insulated copper wire had broken. The torpedo was hauled on board and the wire examined, the insulated wire being found broken in two pieces. It is, therefore, necessary, in order to make sure of the electrical arrangements acting at very high speed, that a stronger wire should be used in the towing rope. This is a difficulty easily overcome, and although the electrical arrangements must of necessity be more complicated and delicate than the mechanical, it must enhance the value of the Harvey sea torpedo to be able to fire it by either method.

THE French official journal has published the names of the generals appointed to command the eighteen military districts into which France has just been divided. The headquarters of the new corps d'armee are Lille, Compiègne, Rouen, Le Mans, Fontainebleau, Chalons, Besancon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont, Grenoble, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, and Bordeaux. Nine of the generals belonged to the late Army of the Rhine—Clichant, Bataille, Montaudon, de Cisey, Deligny, Picard, Bourbaki, Aymard, and Forgeot. Five commanded at Sedan—Fenelon, Lebrun, Douay, Ducrot, and Latigne. Bourbaki and Clichant fought with the Army of the Rhine, and under Gambetta. Lallemand, Epivent, and d'Aurelles de Paladine, who have also obtained commands, fought under the Government of National Defence. Out of the eighteen commanders of corps four generals belonged to the staff, one to the artillery, one to the cavalry, and eleven to the infantry; the eighteenth being the Duc d'Aumale, who was general at twenty-one, and only served two years and a few months. The absence of many military chiefs of the Empire is to be observed—Canrobert, Lebouf, de Failly, Frossard, Desvaux, Soleilles, Coffinières, Jarras, Castagny, Vinoy, etc., have been passed over. Some are too old or gouty, like the gallant Canrobert; others, like Lebouf, Frossard, and de Failly, are under too deep a cloud, and are too unpopular for command.

WRITING of torpedoes, the *Broad Arrow* says: "It is now about ten years since our own government commenced experimental investigations as to the electrical ignition and the details of construction of these engines of warfare, and some three or four years since those investigations were prosecuted in earnest, after the publication of a report containing a mass of interesting information, which was allowed to remain almost dormant until the subject was taken up in the columns of the *Broad Arrow*, and the necessity of a more liberal vote for the further prosecution of the researches insisted upon. We must continue the story of these transactions by quoting our mechanical contemporary *Iron*. The report in question was printed as 'confidential,' and copies were sent 'confidentially' to certain high-placed officials, who had neither leisure nor inclination for study, while they were purposely withheld from working officers of the fighting services. These gentlemen were, and are ignorant of the contents of that report, though printed at much cost in 1868, and duly pigeon-holed at the War Office. But its existence soon got mooted abroad; the foreign embassies applied for copies, and though it may not be possible to say whether they were given officially or privately, it is certain that the report has been for years in the hands of their governments, and is the valued text-book of many foreign torpedo bureaux. In 1871 the United States Government obtained Major Stothard's 'confidential' Notes on Torpedoes, which the War Department allowed the instructing officers at Chatham to draw up and use, but which is denied to the other officers of the army and navy. This book, which includes large extracts from sundry other 'confidential' volumes, has been reprinted and published by the Government of the United States, so that every officer in the United States service can easily obtain a copy, and it is from this American reprint that our contemporary *Iron* has drawn up a series of papers on the subject."

THE colonel of the 46th of the line (French) has re-established an old tradition in his regiment. On June 27, on the heights of Oberhausen, Latour d'Auvergne, first Grenadier of France, was killed by the lance of an Uhlan, and die with his face to the foe. His loss was deeply deplored by the Army, and all the soldiers subscribed a day's pay to purchase a silver urn, in which was placed the heart of their deceased comrade. For a long time this urn was carried at the head of the company by a sergeant who answered, "Dead on the field of honor," when the name of Latour d'Auvergne was called at muster. This old custom has now been renewed. Latour d'Auvergne belonged to the house of Bouillon, as did Turenne; he joined the army in 1767, fought against the English, and first distinguished himself at the siege of Port Mahon. He accepted the revolution, and fought as a captain in the Army of the Alps, and he afterwards commanded the "Infernal column," composed of 8,000 Grenadiers. In the year '93 he was nearly being dragged before a revolutionary committee and executed as a noble, but his soldiers saved him from the scaffold. He embarked on board a Breton vessel, was captured by the English, and sent to the hulks. On returning to France he was offered a pension and took to study. While thus engaged he learned that the only son of an old friend had been taken by the conscription, and he insisted on replacing him; he joined the Army of the Rhine, commanded by Massena, and though fifty-three years of age, distinguished himself nearly every day. Bonaparte wished to make him a general of division, but he refused to accept any grade, and hence

the titled conferred upon him by Carnot of First Grenadier of the Republic. Bonaparte added a sword of honor. It was with great difficulty that the veteran could be persuaded to accept these distinctions, and Napoleon declared that, had he been king of France, he would have made Latour d'Auvergne a marshal. A week afterwards he fell. The urn containing his heart was at a later date deposited in the Pantheon, but it was withdrawn during the restoration, and afterwards became a cause of litigation between two branches of the family—for it was worth 60,000 francs!

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us that a new 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun of Firth's steel has just been approved by the British War Office authorities, which is intended to supersede the old soda-water-bottle-shaped one hitherto employed, and best known as the Abyssinian mountain gun. The weight has been raised from 150 lbs. to 200 lbs., as the first was found to be so exceedingly unmanageable, owing to its lightness when fired with a double shell, that instructions were issued under such circumstances to remove the wheels of the gun carriage and lash a few young trees to the axle-tree bed! The length is also increased to about once and a quarter that of the original weapon. A number of them have been ordered for the Navy, to be used in boat service at the large naval stations, and they are now being manufactured as rapidly as possible in the gun factories of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. Carriages are constructed of slender wrought-iron plate, with slides to suit of the same material. A miniature hydraulic buffer filled with oil, running longitudinally within the slide, restrains the recoil of the gun, as in carriages of a similar description for the larger guns. The slide has a block of wood in front to attach it to the boat, and is capable of being traversed upon a pivot in the ordinary manner. This arrangement is a vast improvement upon the old wooden boat carriage, and considerably heavier gun, which took up a most inconvenient quantity of room in the pinnace or launch.

THE British War Office having called for volunteers from the Royal Engineers to lay the railway on the road to Coomassie, on the African gold coast, more than fifty at once came forward to offer their services. The twelve sent out are clad in the new uniform adopted for the expedition—a tunic and trousers of the Elcho grey tweed gaiters, and the new pattern helmet of cork and canvas. The helmet weighs a little over 6 ounces, and is provided with an inner isolated zone to fit the head, outside of which there is a space for ventilation—an object further ensured by a perforation at the top. The whole of the British soldiers employed in the expedition will be provided with this outfit, and pugarees and cap covers of white linen, padded with wadding to protect the head and neck. The tunic introduces a novelty into the uniform of the army in the shape of outside pockets, of which there are three, one on each hip and one on the left breast, wide, deep, and strong. Twelve boats for landing the troops on the gold coast, accommodating thirty men, and resembling in size the pinnaces of a man-of-war, were shipped on the transport *Bonny* on Saturday, September 27. They are strongly but roughly built, and will cost about £60 each. One hundred and fifty oars or paddles accompany them. There is always a high surf all along the gold coast, and no boats but surf-boats can depend upon landing in safety. Gangs of natives are usually hired to land goods and passengers, and under their skillful management it is seldom that one of these surf-boats ships a sea. The lading of the *Bonny* was finished on Saturday, September 27, by putting on board the remainder of the hundred barrack huts, and she set sail for the gold coast on October 1. Among the last things embarked on Saturday were fifty cases of jams, jellies, and preserved fruits for the hospitals, and a large quantity of medical comforts, as well as medicine, were also sent out with the expedition. The supply of ice, so valuable an auxiliary in cases of fever, is ensured by a consignment of a ton of freezing salt, delivered in barrels, by a patent ice company in London. The foul condition of the water on the gold coast will be in some measure counteracted, not only by the liberal issue of large filters, but by supplying the troops with small and portable ones. Two hundred "pocket filters" are sent out in the *Bonny*, simply cakes of charcoal, scarcely so large as ordinary drinking flasks, and each provided with a tube. The little filter being put into the water, be it never so foul, it is said that a man may draw the liquid pure through the tube, and drink it without risk. Fifty charcoal filters have been sent, and as many more as to follow.

THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY cents each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

JOHNSON—CURTIS.—At St. Paul, Minn., on the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. John West, P. C. U. S. Army, I. B. JOHNSON, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Third Cavalry, to Miss LAURA M. CURTIS. (No cards.)

MUNSON—O'CONNELL.—At Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Neb., on the 11th of October, Captain SAMUEL MUNSON, Ninth Infantry, to EVELYN G. O'CONNELL, daughter of First Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

BRADFORD.—On Thursday, October 9, in Camp at Greenwood, La., ISABELLA MIDDLETON BRADFORD, aged 10 months and 23 days, the only child of Captain James H. Bradford, Nineteenth Infantry, and Isabella E. Bradford.

SULLIVANT.—At Ringgold Barracks, Texas, Saturday, September 13, at 12:15 o'clock P. M., after a long and painful suffering with cancer, BETTIE, beloved wife of Sergeant James W. Sullivan, Company A, (formerly Sergeant-Major), Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, aged 21 years, 3 months and 29 days.

GEAR.—At Minneapolis, Minn., October 13, in the 81st year of his age, Rev. E. G. Gear, D.D., retired Chaplain, U. S. Army.